WEATHER
Cloudy, Intermittent Rains

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SOVIETS AT ELBE; GAIN IN BERLIN

MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV

Patton Wheels Southeast In Bavaria for 50-Mi. Gain

See Page 2

LONDON, April 23 (UP).—Marshal Joseph Stalin, in two Orders of the Day revealing the magnitude of the Soviet triumphs of the past two weeks, disclosed today that veterans of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian and Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian armies, capping advances of up to 100 miles, both were fighting inside the doomed city.

Soviet forces were revealed to have swung out below Berlin, cut the Nazis' escape routes to the national redoubt in the south, and reached the Elbe River at points on a 39-mile front—one only 20 miles from the American First Army across the Mulde River. Veterans of Stalingrad and Budapest were driving down Berlin's broad boulevards. The Nazi-controlled STB agency reported via Stockholm that the southwestern suburb of Potsdam, seat of German imperialism, had fallen. The German radio, indicating that the Nazis might soon admit they are through, said Hitler was in command.

SEA OF FLAMES

The whole area between Unter den Linden and Alexander Platz was reported a sea of flames. Russian artillery pieces, lined side by side, blasted the remaining areas of resistance night and day. Midget planes swooped down to unbelievably low heights and wiped out buildings in which trapped Nazis held out. The Hammer and Sickle already fluttered from many big buildings.

As Stalin announced that the Soviets now held 21 of Berlin's metropolitan districts, Berlin reported the fall of three others. The Nazis said one Russian tank column was battering at the western suburb of Spandau and another moving down from the north was smashing out from Nieder Neuendorf. Those points are only four miles from a junction which would completely surround the capital.

MOSCOW, April 23 (UP).—The newspaper Pravda reported in a front dispatch today that three Soviet guard sergeants had carried a blood-soaked banner all the way from Stalingrad and hoisted it in Berlin.

Pravda said the soldiers kneeled and kissed the flag at the end of their long march of almost 2,000 miles from the Volga, then raised it over the ruined Nazi capital.

FRANKFURT WON

Stalin announced that Zhukov's forces had captured Frankfurt-on-the-Oder at the start of the Berlin drive a week ago, and then crashed on for gains of 37 to 62 miles as they swung into the capital from the east and crashed down around it on the north. His announcement said that army, in its most westerly advance, had reached Hannigsdorf, on the northwestern edge of Berlin. The German reports said it had then gone two miles southward to Nieder Neuendorf.

Led by the record-breaking number of 97 generals, Zhukov's men seized a total of 20 Berlin districts—16 of

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Females of the Nazi Species: **Brutality is written on the faces of these women SS guards (top), pictured at the Belsen concentration camp in Germany after its capture by British troops. Their barbaric treatment of Allied prisoners is said to have matched that of their men colleagues. Ordered to give decent burial to their victims, women guards (bottom) go about the grisly details of their work at a common grave in the camp.**

Big 3 Chiefs Warn Nazi Jailers

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ASK RETAILERS RATION CLOTHES

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Wallace Asks OK On Tariff Act

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CITY RALLIES FOR FRISCO

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3d Wheels Southeast, Gains 50 Mi.

PARIS, April 23 (UP).—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army tanks broke loose again today for a 50-mile gain, wheeling southeast in a surprise drive toward the Nazis' Bavarian redoubt and a southern junction with the Red Army to encircle the German garrison in Czechoslovakia.

The American 1st and 9th Armies in the north still waited for an expected junction with the Russians south of Berlin as Patton's tanks speared ahead to join Red Army forces along the Danube.

Patton's sudden wheeling movement southward from the Chemnitz area caught the Germans by surprise.

Paced by the 11th Armored Division, the advance roared 28 miles to the Naab River at a point 25 miles north of the aircraft center of Regensburg on the Danube and then forced the river at two places, driving on 22 miles southeast.

The 11th Armored by-passed Regensburg to the northeast on its drive toward the Soviets, last reported some five miles west of St. Poelten in the Vienna area, but other forces hammered to within 13 miles of Regensburg.

SEVENTH GAINS 10 MILES

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's U. S. Seventh Army, also hammering toward the Nazis' Bavarian redoubt on a 100-mile front, gained up to 10 miles during the day.

The Seventh closed to within 17 miles of the French First Army east of Lake Constance in the northwestern corner of the Alpine redoubt, forging another 1,500 square mile pocket, the third such sack created along the Swis border east of the Rhine.

At the northern end of the front, Bremen, Germany's second ranking North Sea port, was turned into an inferno by artillery and airplane bombardment after the German garrsion rejected a British ultimatum for its surrender.

Southwest of Hamburg, British armored forces reached Estebrugge, two and one-half miles from the Elbe west of the city, and started shelling shipping in the Elbe.

In Holland, British forces crossed the Maas River line, which had been quiet since last November, at a point about 25 miles south of Amsterdam.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army captured and cleared Dessau after days of bloody fighting. Both Dessau and Eilenburg were in the direct path of the Soviet advance.

The Ninth Army, reaching the Elbe at a new point on its northern flank, had now cleared about 135 miles of the river bank except for small German pockets, and held in addition its Barby bridgehead on the other side.

After disclosure of widespread German guerilla fighting behind the lines of the First and Ninth Armies, the Seventh Army executed its first German military spy today. He had remained behind the lines with instructions to act as a saboteur and assassin.

One of many atrocities—Corpse of a prisoner burned to death by Nazi SS troops, found by 9th Army troops as they captured Gardelegen, Germany. The victim's body still held the position of trying to rise to escape the horrible death.

Curley's Illness Delays Trial

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UP).—The trial of Rep. James M. Curley, (D-Mass), and six associates charged with violating the mail fraud statutes was postponed today until next Monday when Curley failed to appear in court because of illness.

Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts and former Mayor of Boston, has "an infection of unknown origin," his attorney said.

Former president of Engineers' Group, Inc., he and six other officers and employes were indicted last year on a charge of "falsely and fraudulently" representing themselves as espcially qualified to obtain war contracts.

Posthumous Medal Proposed for Pyle

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UP).—Legislation for the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Ernie Pyle was introduced today by Reps. Robert A. Grant and Raymond S. Springer, both Indiana Republicans. A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate.

Grant and Springer paid tribute in the House to Pyle's work as a war correspondent. Grant cited a War Department broadcast calling him "the GI's Boswell."

Springer said Pyle had left an "indelible impression" on the hearts of the American people.

Forum Tomorrow On Soviet Union

The West Side Committee of Russian War Relief has announced a forum, Russia in the Family of Nations, for tomorrow evening (Wednesday) at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70 St. Speakers will be Vladimir D. Kazakevich and Dr. Charles W Lightbody.

Truman, Stalin, Churchill Warn Nazi Jailers on Atrocities

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UP).—Allied planes tonight dropped leaflets over Germany warning all German officers in charge of Allied prisoners that they would be held individually responsible for the safety of their charges. The White House announced that the warning against atrocities was signed by President Truman, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Josef Stalin.

The planes began distribution of the leaflets at 6 p. m. EWT over all parts of Germany still in German control.

The warning threatened ruthless punishment for any person who is a party to the maltreatment of any Allied prisoners or internees.

The War Department announced today that the German Government has offered to leave all Allied prisoners of war in prison camps as the Allies advance. The United States has accepted the offer as it relates to American prisoners. The German proposal was submitted to the United States through the Swiss government.

The British government also accepted the offer on behalf of British prisoners.

The announcement, which had been scheduled for simultaneous release in Washington, London and Moscow, but was released in London first, gave this text of the warning:

"The governments of the United Kingdom, United States of America and USSR, on behalf of all the United Nations at war with Germany, hereby issue a solemn warning to all commandants and guards in charge of Allied prisoners of war, internees or deported citizens of the United Nations in Germany and German - occupied territory and to members of the Gestapo and all other persons of whatsoever service or rank in whose charge Allied prisoners of war, internees or deported citizens have been placed, whether in battle zones, or lines of communication, or in rear areas.

"They declare that they will hold all such persons, no less than the German high command and competent German military, naval and air authorities, individually responsible for the safety and welfare of all Allied prisoners of war, internees or deported citizens in their charges.

"Any person guilty of maltreating or allowing any Allied prisoners of war, internees or deported citizens to be maltreated, whether in battle zone, on lines of communication, in a camp, hospital, prison or elsewhere, will be ruthlessly pursued and brought to punishment.

"They give notice that they will regard this responsibility as binding in all circumstances and one which cannot be transferred to any other authorities or individuals whatsoever."

Japanese Eat War Dead, Correspondent Reveals

By FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23 (UP).—To the recent disclosures concerning the cruelty of the Japanese toward war prisoners, I can now add evidence that the Japanese have a callous disregard for war dead, including their own men, and that they practiced cannibalism in New Guinea among Japanese penned up on the north coast during actions at Buna, Gona, Sanananda and Huggins.

Lt. Col. L. T. Shave of the Australain forces showed me captured Japanese food cans containing boiled human hands from which all flesh had been picked. There also were pickled ulna bones. The body of an American lieutenant with his left arm cut off was nearby.

Gen. Richard L. Eichelberger, who was the commander of combined Allied advance forces, told me of the discovery among makeshift supplies of the late Japanese a large stock of flesh cut from Caucasian bodies and wrapped in banyan leaves for protection against quick decay in the tropics.

Reporter Inspects Lampshade Nazis Made From Human Flesh

By ANN STRINGER

BUCHENWALD, Germany, April 21 (Delayed) (UP).—The lampshade was made from the skin from a man's chest. Alongside were book bindings, bookmarkers and other ornamental pieces — all made from human skin, too.

I saw them today. I could see the pores and the tiny unquestionable human skin lines.

I touched the lampshade. It felt smooth, and clung to my touch.

The lampshade and other articles had been made from the skin of prisoners in this notorious Nazi hellhole on the orders of the wife of the camp commandant.

"She was a great admirer of tattoo work," said a Dutch engineer who had served twelve months here. "She would have prisoners with tattoo work on them line up shirtless. Then she would pick a design or mark she particularly liked. That prisoner would be executed and his skin made into an ornament."

Another "item" which apparently was used merely as a wall ornament was an entire male chest, completely plain and undesigned. I could see clearly the nipples and navel marks, which made tiny marks in the smooth surface, somewhat like knotholes in a wood panel.

"They experimented in sterilization. In one camp section they kept a group of girls for these tests," the Dutchman said. "They always were well-fed and well-treated. But about one hundred of these girls died every month from the experiments.

Pravda Lauds U.S. Handling of Nazi Horrors

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, April 23.—German concentration camps, uncovered by the Allies, will promote understanding of Nazi atrocities, Pravda, Communist organ, declares.

"Although our Allies have seen little compared with what we have seen, they will understand us better now and understand why we insist on bringing the fascist executioners to book," says the paper.

"The commander of the American Third Army acted correctly when he compelled the local Germans to acquaint themselves with the crimes committed by their fellows."

SCORES HOOVER

Herbert Hoover's recent radio address in which he complained of Pravda's criticism of his articles "convinces us that his previous articles were correctly understood by us," the Soviet Communist organ commented.

Hoover attempts to "discredit collaboration between the great powers and ridicules the plans elaborated at Dumbarton Oaks," Pravda said. "Hoover does himself little credit by charging the late President Roosevelt with explaining the work of the Yalta Conference incorrectly."

Pravda also said that the Polish-Soviet treaty will "remain forever a vital factor in building peace and security among peoples.

"This treaty, like the treaties with Britain, France, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia," the Soviet Communist organ added, "strengthens that foundation on which the building of future peace and security is being raised."

Treason Verdict Is Set Aside

WASHINGTON, April 23. (UP).—In a 5-4 split, the Supreme Court today set aside the treason conviction of Anthony Cramer, German-born New Yorker, who was sentenced to 45 years in prison for allegedly giving aid to two of the German saboteurs put to death in 1942.

It was the first time in history that the high court had ruled on a treason case.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Robert H. Jackson, held there was not enough evidence to show that Cramer committed an open, manifest act of treason and that the mere fact that he intended to was not enough to warrant conviction.

The dissent was written by Justice William C. Douglas and signed by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone and Justices Hugo L. Black and Stanley Reed.

Douglas said the majority's refusal to consider Cramer's intent is "neither good sense nor good law. Such a result makes the way easy for the traitor, does violence to the constitution and makes justice truly blind."

Tung-Pi-wu Says Crisis Continues

Tung Pi-wu, leading Chinese Communist who is here as part of China's delegation to San Francisco, told Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's appointment of a Communist on the delegation does not mean that the political disunity of China is finished or that the prospects are brighter for conclusion of the one-party dictatorship and establishment of a mutually - satisfactory coalition government.

Soon after the arrival in Washington of Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, he and other representatives of the Big Three met at the State Department. Pictured are (left to right): British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, and Molotov. This meeting followed the conference between Molotov and President Truman at the White House.

Ministers of Big 3 Meet Next in Frisco

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UP).—The White House announced tonight that the Big Three conversations on the Polish dispute, which have been in progress since last night, will be continued in San Francisco by the American, British and Soviet foreign secretaries.

The announcement was issued shortly after Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov held his second conference with President Truman. His first was last night when he arrived by plane from Moscow.

The White House said:

"President Truman has twice received Mr. V. M. Molotov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar of the USSR, during his short stay in Washington. The secretary of State (Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.) has conferred with Mr. Molotov and Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom, on the Polish situation and on matters connected with the San Francisco conference.

"In view of the limited time at their disposal in Washington prior to the opening of the San Francisco conference on Wednesday and in order to permit Mr. Molotov to consult with his government following these conversations, the discussions in regard to the Polish situation will be continued by the three foreign secretaries at San Francisco."

Stettinius, Molotov and Eden were scheduled to hold another conference tonight to work as much as possible toward a solution of the Polish impasse before going on to San Francisco.

Wallace Urges O.K. Of Trade Treaty Act

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Trade Agreements Act, giving the government authority to lower tariffs as much as 50 percent below present schedules, is absolutely necessary to a long-range program for 60 million jobs, Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, testified before the House Ways and Means Committee today.

America might have 60 million jobs for a very short period after the war under a high tariff system, but the jobs wouldn't last, Wallace explained.

"When a creditor nation maintains high tariff barriers it must prepare for an inevitable explosion," Wallace said.

"That explosion," he went on, "would bring our jobs down from 60 million to 25 million."

Applause swept through the crowd of 100 or more visitors to the big committee room as the Commerce Secretary took his seat.

Wallace was at ease during furious heckling by Republican isolationists that followed his testimony. He ignored carping interventions from Harold Knutson (R-Minn), ranking minority member, and kept the committee's attention on the trade issue.

Some Democrats at the committee table wouldn't let Knutson's jibes go by. When the Minnesotan sneered that he wished he could ask his questions of someone of "ordinary intelligence," instead of Henry Wallace, Rep. Paul H. Maloney (D-La), demanded that the remarks be stricken from the record as insulting. Chairman Robert L. Doughton, the 81-year-old North Carolina man, who is sponsoring the bill, struck Knutson's words out.

Failure to approve the bill would be "incredibly unfortunate" Wallace said.

If Congress should fail to adopt a policy of trade cooperation, he asserted, other countries "would be almost sure to adopt the selfish, short sighted policies followed by Germany in the thirties."

"Pressed for protection by war-created industries and influenced by our change of heart and the example of nationalistic neighbors," he said, "even countries with which we have concluded trade agreements might well denounce them and embark on programs of self-sufficiency.

"Our duty rates would revert to exorbitant 1930 levels, and a wave of mounting barriers, state trading and bi-lateral agreements would be almost inevitable.

"Increased tariff preferences, restrictive quotas and exchange control systems, and barter or clearing agreements, by throwing trade into uneconomic artificial channels, would intensify the repercussions on domestic commerce and increase hazards to private enterprise and peace would be endangered."

OFTEN INTERRUPTED

Wallace was constantly interrupted by irrelevant questions. Knutson who used to let George Sylvester Viereck, the Nazi agent, use his free mailing privileges, ranted against Soviet exports to America as products of "slave labor." Daniel A. Reed (R-NY), fretted about the possibility of the Trade Agreements Act helping the Soviet Union, and there was a running fire of remarks all day that purchases from other countries would put Americans out of work.

In return, Wallace took the offensive against the Republican high tariff of the 1920's and early 1930's.

The Fordney-McCumber tariff that followed the first World War, caused other countries eventually to bar American products, he pointed out.

Unsound loans, that didn't help to develop the customer countries, kept up our exports for some years, he told the committee, but the economic explosion came at last, and war followed

Judy Garland to Marry Director

HOLLYWOOD, April 23 (UP).—Judy Garland, screen actress, said today she and director Vincente Minnelli would be married in New York City, probably in June.

The place will be the Little Church Around the Corner in New York, she decided today.

Democrats Pledge Truman Their Support

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UP).—All Democratic Senators who were in town visited the White House today to present to President Truman their pledge of good will, cooperation and support during his administration.

Sen. Lister Hill (Ala) headed the Democratic delegation of approximately 40.

Hill said the resolution, passed by a Senate Democratic conference last Friday, was received by Mr. Truman "with appreciation."

Hill said that no legislative matters were discussed.

Sen. Dennis Chavez (NM) said, "The meeting was a demonstration of party spirit, and I mean just that."

Sen. Scott W. Lucas (Ill) said that the friendly feeling of Congress toward its former colleague was reflected in the way the Democratic colleagues addressed Mr. Truman "Mr. President" when they came in, while they said "Goodbye, Harry" as they left.

Once during the brief senatorial conference with Mr. Truman, the Senators applauded him loudly.

Sen. Glenn Taylor of Idaho explained the applause:

"Harry told us how much he loved us and we enjoyed it."

Dr. Butler Resigns As Columbia Head

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler yesterday resigned as President of Columbia University, effective Oct. 1, when he will become president emeritus, Frederick Coykendall, chairman of the board of trustees announced. Dr. Butler is 83.

WLB Approves New Soft Coal Contract

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UP).—The War Labor Board today unanimously approved the wage provisions of the new soft coal contract which operators say will increase miners' pay an average of $1.30 daily.

The contract still must be approved by Economic Stabilization Director William H. Davis.

WLB Chairman George W. Taylor estimated that the wage provisions would mean an average increase of only $1.02 daily per miner. He said they do not breach the Little Steel wage ceiling formula.

The OPA expects to complete an estimate of the price increases the agreement requires in time for Davis to announce a decision by May 1. A 30-day extension of the old contract expires April 30, and the government is anxious for ratification of a new agreement by then to guard against possible work stoppages under the United Mine Workers' "no contract, no work" policy.

Soft coal operators estimate that the new contract will increase their production costs by 25 cents a ton. All have asked OPA for price relief.

WLB Chairman George W. Taylor said in a formal opinion that the wage provisions are within national stabilization limits because they involve no increase in basic hourly rates.

The contract provides a nine-hour work day with a 15-minute paid lunch period for inside day workers. They would receive a base wage of $1 for the first seven hours, time and one-half for the eighth and $1.50 for the ninth. The ninth hour is to be computed as travel time to and from the coal face.

The contract also authorizes premium pay of four cents an hour for second-shift workers and six cents for the third. Vacation payments would be increased from $50 to $75 a year. The pay of drillers and shooters would be increased to $8 a day and that of inside electricians and mechanics to $9.

The WLB said it approved the travel time provisions because they are in accord with a Circuit Court of Appeals decision and a finding of the Wage-Hour Administration that underground travel time in soft coal mines must be paid for as work time. An appeal of the Circuit Court decision is pending before the Supreme Court.

Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes has reported that wildcat strikes in east-central soft coal fields cost the government 5,610,000 tons during the first two weeks of April.

WPB Asks Retailers to Ration All Clothes, Textiles Voluntarily

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UP).—The War Production Board tonight authorized retail stores to ration voluntarily all clothing and other textiles to prevent hoarding and to spread short supplies among the greatest number of consumers. Effective tomorrow, it said, no retail store should sell any customer a quantity of merchandise in excess of his "reasonable needs" so that other customers will be given an opportunity to buy.

As an illustration of how the voluntary limit sales along these lines:

Two sheets to a customer, two pairs of women's hose per person, two shirts, shorts and undershirts to a customer, two garments of infants or children's underwear per person.

The plan was outlined in a revised "declaration of policy" for the guidance of retailers in the sale of textiles and textile products. It was recommended by the agency's wholesale and retail soft lines industry advisory council.

The declaration also set forth a long list of "don'ts" in advertising which are intended to cut down on "scale buying." It states that retailers shall eliminate all "scare or buy now" advertising. references to quantities or time limits in promotion and such promotion as "these values, prices or qualities may never again be equaled." The ban applies to all newspaper, magazine, radio, car cards and other advertising media.

The board said that civilian textile supplies have been curtailed primarily by huge requirements of the armed forces and that the new policy is needed "to assure the civilian population an even flow of the supply and to provide for their proper retail distribution."

WPB emphasized that retailers, in limiting their sales, should avoid discrimination and "treat all his customers alike as far as possible."

"It is declared to be the policy of the War Production Board," it said, "that textile products be distributed equitably by retailers, that no retailers discriminate in the acceptance or filling orders as between customers, and that no retailer sell to any customer a quantity of merchandise in excess of the reasonable needs of such customer, taking into consideration other customers to be served from the quantities available."

Senate Rejects Ban On Combat Duty

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UP).—The Senate today refused, 66 to 9, to force the army to give all inductees 18 and 19 years of age at least one year of military training before sending them into combat.

It turned immediately to a second proposal to establish a minimum training period of six months for 18-year-olds, but recessed until tomorrow before voting.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, warned that either proposal, offered as amendments to the Selective Service Extension Act, might jeopardize military operations.

Dubinsky Clique Joins Hoover Against 'Frisco

By MAX GORDON

As the delegates of 46 nations gathered yesterday at San Francisco in preparation for one of the truly great events of history, it became apparent that the opposition to Dumbarton Oaks voiced by anti-Soviet Social Democrats has merged with the opposition of anti-Soviet Republicans.

There are two divergent attitudes prevalent among the American people regarding the conference.

One view, held by the overwhelming majority of the people, maintains that the Dumbarton Oaks draft is a proper basis for the charter of the proposed world security organization. Those holding this view have full confidence that the agreements reached at San Francisco will be, in the words of Mayor LaGuardia Sunday, "In accordance with democratic decision" and they are prepared to back them to the hilt.

The second view, held by a tiny but vocal and powerfully placed minority, insists that the Dumbarton Oaks draft must be basically revised. This is the position of two specific groups united by a common aim. One is the Hoover-Vandenberg group which is dominant in the national leadership of the Republican Party. The other is a combination of Trotzkyites, Dubinskite Social Democrats and Norman Thomas Socialists who have gotten together in a so-called American Committee for a Democratic World.

Both these supposedly widely-separated political tendencies want to revise the Dumbarton Oaks draft in precisely the same way.

Their identity of views was expressed specifically in the demand of the Dubinsky-controlled New York Liberal Party yesterday that the conference adopt the Vandenberg amendment for future revision of all existing political and territorial arrangements.

It was expressed generally by the fact that the eight amendments demanded by the "American Committee for a Democratic World," as published in the current **New Leader**, follow almost exactly the eight amendments offered by Sen. Vandenberg in his memorandum to the State Department a few weeks ago.

What is the common aim of these two groups and how do they propose to achieve it? A mere glance at the names of the people involved indicates who they are. Among those who signed the "American Committee" statement are Sidney Hook, Marx Lewis, Felix Morley, Broadus Mitchell, Liston Oak, Victor Reuther, George Schuyler, Norman Thomas, Bertram Wolfe, and several others of similar political complexion.

All, like Hoover and Vandenberg, are confirmed, inveterate foes of the USSR. Their concept of world politics has always revolved around the need for destroying the Soviet regime and their aim today is to prevent a "freezing" of world relationships which are based on the current untiy and friendship of the USSR, America and Britain.

THE AMENDMENTS

What is the specific character of the amendments they offer to the San Francisco conference?

First, they insist that the charter provide for future review and revision of all treaties and "prior international decisions" with a view to correcting "injustices." Both groups have abundantly spread upon the record the "injustices" to which they refer. They mean the inclusion of the Baltic states within the USSR, the incorporation of western Ukraine and western White Russia into the USSR, the formation of united governments in the Balkan states, etc.

Their purpose is to lay the groundwork for re-opening these questions later when they hope the conditions for unity will not be as favorable as today. This in their view, may provide the basis for an anti-Soviet crusade.

Second, they insist on a series of amendments designed to attack the concept of unity among the major powers as the basis for peace. This is done by insisting upon elimination of the "veto" provision in the Security Council voting arrangements and by demanding an enlargement of the authority of the General Assembly, where every nation, large and small, is represented with an equal vote.

The "American Committee" expresses this aim bluntly, as follows: "We hold that unless these propositions are written into the charter of world organization the hopes of all men for a lasting peace will rest on the uneasy alliance of three great powers. It will be at the mercy of the jealousies and dissensions of these powers."

FEAR COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Underlying is the concept that collective security is being forged not against the danger of a resurgence of the fascist danger but against one of the major powers. The "American Committee" even goes as far as to propose that the security organization be open to Germany and Japan and their fascist satellites, like Spain and Argentina. The major power they have in view requires no second guess.

These amendments obviously cannot be accepted as a basis for permanent peace. The American, Soviet and British delegations, among others, are fully aware of the objectives behind them and reject those objectives. But, these diversionists hope one purpose may be served by agitation. That purpose was suggested in a Hearst editorial Sunday glorifying Hoover's opposition on San Francisco. Hearst's paper wrote:

"But he (Hoover) very plainly does not believe the United States should blindly join or support an organization foredoomed to failure by its own weaknesses and handicaps."

Thus, these amendments provide a possible basis for fighting against acceptance of San Francisco when it comes before the U. S. Senate for ratification.

The overwhelming section of the American people which backs the Dumbarton Oaks draft is expressing its support of the conference in numberless meetings throughout the nation. It is obvious, however, that mere expression of abstract support is not enough. What is needed is specific backing of the Dumbarton Oaks draft, specific exposure of the aim and the technique of the foes of world security and specific opposition to the so-called "amendments."

In this way the ground will be taken from under the feet of the disrupters and the people will be armed to prevent their activities from registering success.

Cpl. Wellman's Narrow Escape in Bastogne From Death and the Nazis

By HELEN SIMON

Cpl. Saul Wellman of the 101st Airborne Division was sitting before a cosy fire in his Freeport, Long Island, home the other night, with his wife Peggy looking extra pretty with a flower in her blond hair, and young Davey and Vickie tucked away upstairs. Wellman had a bottle of beer and the good prospect of many more days on furlough, but I convinced him to tell me the story how he was wounded in Bastogne, when the Nazis broke through at the bulge back in December.

Corporal Saul Wellman and his wife, Peggy.

Wellman, a member of the most cited division of this war, is also a member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Political Association. He was elected after he's been in the Paratroops a while. Before that he was a major in Spain, commissar of the Mackenzie Papineau Battalion.

"You know," he said, "how we got off at Bastogne, 20 miles ahead of the rest. As a matter of fact, that day I and two other lucky guys were the only wounded to get back to our lines.

"On the way up, we waded through three icy streams and we were pretty wet. Then when I got hit, I fainted into a freezing puddle."

Three hours later, it seems, about 15 Yanks insisted on rescuing Cpl. Wellman even though he told them to leave him. When they got him back to the dressing station he was chilled through, shaking like a leaf. Someone took off his wet clothes, including his beloved paratroop boots.

"Then they loaded me onto a jeep, headed for the division field hospital," Wellman went on. "They didn't know the hospital was already in enemy hands."

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

"As soon as we got near where the hospital used to be, I could hear German being shouted. Seems the Jerries were rounding up vehicles and materiel to take back to their base. Our driver couldn't speak German but he kept shouting, 'Seriously wounded. Seriously wounded.' The Germans motioned us into the long convoy they had drawn up, facing east.

"Our jeep got behind a big ammunition truck and in front of a half track.

"The Germans decided to burn all the equipment they didn't want to take. Very orderly. But somehow, someone set fire to that munitions truck ahead of us, and you know what happens to burning ammunition. It was popping and firing.

"The Germans on the half track in back of us figured it was enemy action and fired back at the truck. We lay there and saw incendiary bullets flying back and forth overhead. Not a comfortable feeling. I and two other guys managed to roll off the jeep and onto the ground."

Then Wellman said to the other men, one of whom had a bad femur fracture: "Let's get the hell out of here." They rolled over into a ditch and pulled some branches over them. From there they could see other American wounded being rounded up in the convoy.

"But we decided," Wellman exclaimed, "by God, we weren't going to Germany THAT way.

"It was 8:30 p.m. when we got into the ditch. About 2:30 a.m. the last Germans pulled out. A while later I looked around. You could see everything because the Germans had set so many fires. I saw some farm houses nearby and said to the third guy, who wasn't so badly wounded: 'Go over and see if there are some peasants who'll carry us out of this.' I could hardly breathe by that time, and I knew something had to happen, but fast.

ROAD TO BASTOGNE

"He started off and as luck would have it, he came across an American engineer who was just coming up in his car to see if the road to Bastogne was still open. The engineer was swell. He put us in his car right away, drove us to his own outfit's dressing station. Their medics filled me with morphine and then sent the engineer with us by a back road to Luxembourg. That took four and one half hours, and I was running a pretty high fever. When we got there they gave me plenty of pencillin."

I knew the rest of Wellman's story. It was touch and go for a while. Shrapnel had pierced the outer membrane of his heart, collapsing one lung which filled with five pints of blood. But with several blood transfusions, an excellent operation when he got to base hospital in England, and good care, he's almost back to normal now.

"I sure got out of the fighting at the wrong time," Wellman regretted. "But one thing about Bastogne. That's one battle in this war which seemed like Spain all over again."

Rep. Barry to Vote for Bill On Bretton Woods, He Tells Labor

Rep. William B. Barry, Queens Democrat, told a labor delegation Sunday that he will vote for the Bretton Woods agreements in the House Banking and Currency Committee, of which he is a member, as well as on the floor.

The agreements are now before the committee, which is reported to be closely divided on them.

The Queens Democrat insisted he had been misquoted on earlier reports that he opposed Bretton Woods.

The delegation included William Grogan, international vice-president, CIO Transport Workers Union; John Goodman and Fred Swick of the Queens AFL Labor Legislative Committee; Vincent Buonocore of the Garibaldi Fraternal Society, and representatives of the 10th, 11th and 12th assembly districts of Queens. These three districts make up the 4th Congressional district from which Barry was elected last Nov. 7 as the joint Democratic and ALP candidate. They were represented by Alvin Van Ausdal, George Gruenwald, Edward Kempf, Abraham Lipschutz and Louis Grecco.

Rep. Barry told the delegation that he also favored and will support in Congress other vital measures now awaiting congressional action such as renewal of price control with sufficient appropriations to make OPA effective, a permanent federal FEPC, recognition of Italy as a full ally, the Murray full employment bill, a 65-cent minimum hourly wage throughout the U. S. and the outlawing of the poll tax as a condition of voting in a federal election.

He pledged to the labor representatives that he will fully support President Truman in completing the war and peace tasks facing the nation.

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Press Parley to Hear Treasury Official

Arthur Bunce of the Research Division of the Federal Reserve System's Board of Governors, will be a main speaker at the conference on World Security, the Tasks of Labor and the People, the Role of the Press this Sunday, April 29, at 10 a. m. The conference was called by the Committee to Sponsor the Daily Worker and The Worker 1945 Fund Campaign, of which Rockwell Kent is chairman.

Mr. Bunce will deal with Bretton Woods proposals and their connection with the questions under discussion at the San Francisco Conference. The entire morning session of the conference will be devoted to a discussion of the problems facing delegates at the United Nations meeting and the steps necessary to guarantee its success and the implementation of its decisions. Robert Minor, associated editor of the Daily Worker and The Worker, will make the main report at this session.

Others who will participate in the discussion at this conference, include Earl Browder, Louis Budenz, Louis Weinstock, Councilmen Peter V. Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. and Gilbert Green. Mr. Kent will preside.

Delegates from mass organizations, trade unions and shops are urged to send in their credentials immediately, so that seats may be reserved for them. Additional credential forms are available by writing to the Committee of Sponsors, Room 206, 50 E. 13 St., or to the Daily Worker at the same address.

The conference, which will take place at Tom Mooney Hall, 13 Astor Pl., New York, has evoked a great deal of interest, since it will be the first major report on world security problems by the editors of the Daily Worker and The Worker after the start of the San Francisco deliberations. A capacity turn out is expected.

Ask Baltimore Postwar Meet

BALTIMORE, April 23.—In the first move for a series of community labor-management conferences, the CIO Council of Maryland has asked Baltimore County Commissioners to call such a meeting at Towson.

Appearing jointly with Sidney Katz, secretary-treasurer of the CIO council, were representatives of the two locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers directly interested in two large war plants in Towson.

Stressing that Towson has many advantages for turning its plants to peacetime needs, Katz warned of the danger that workers in the town, doubtful of prospects after V-E Day, would leave the community in large numbers.

"This planning should be done," said Katz, "before chaos and confusion set in, and the interest and cooperation of the county government would lend assurance of such planning. We are interested in advancing postwar prosperity on the basis of industrial peace."

The representatives of the two CIO locals of Towson also stressed that their union looks forward to postwar development that would not be marred by strikes.

Christian A. Kahl, president of the Board of County Commissioners, said the companies involved had given assurance of intention to continue operations after the war. But in view of the "novel" idea of the government sponsoring a management - labor conference, the Board said, it would have to give further consideration to the request.

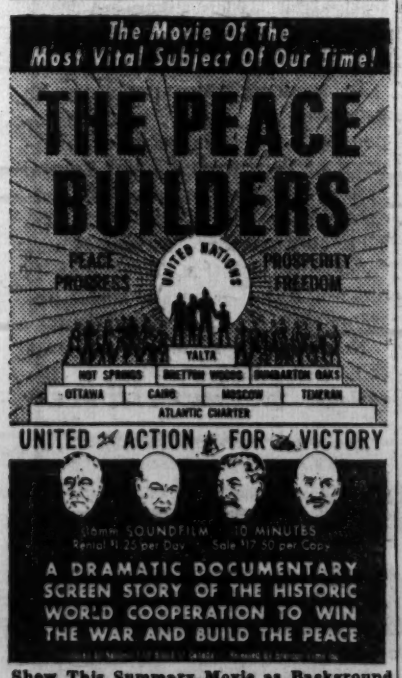
WPB Expects More Newsprint

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UP).—The War Production Board expressed hope today that Canada can ship 5 to 6 percent more newsprint to the United States in the second half of the year.

This estimate was based on the larger amounts of pulp wood recently cut.

CORRECTION

Patch's 7th Army is driving rapidly toward Munich, but a typographical error in a United Press dispatch published in yesterday's Daily Worker was 45 miles ahead of even the fast-moving 7th. Yesterday's report said the 7th was five miles from Munich. It should have said 50 miles.



Show This Summary Movie as Background for Meetings on Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, San Francisco Conference.

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Charge Chrysler Rewards Wildcat Strike Leader

DETROIT (FP).—Ray Lovelaco, chairman of the Dodge Local 3 (United Auto Workers-CIO) strike committee in the stoppage a month ago, is now bossing in a southern plant. While the UAW cannot prove that the southern plant is a subsidiary of the Chrysler Corp., UAW vice-president Richard T. Frankensteen has a shrewd guess that there is a benevolent connection.

FRANKENSTEEN

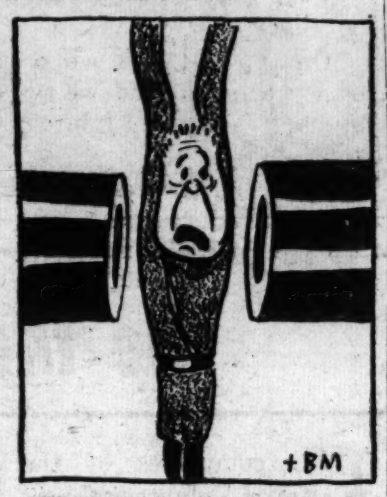
Attempting to answer union charges that the strike leader got the bossing job as a reward for services to Chrysler Corp. in keeping the men out when the UAW urged them to return, Director George Romney of the Automotive Council for War Production said Lovelaco did get a bossing job but through recommendation by "George Dykes, a former CIO committeeman."

It is true, says the UAW, that Dykes was a former CIO committeeman at another Chryser plant, but Dykes also switched over to the management side and has been a labor relations man for a plant in the south since September.

At the Dodge membership meeting where UAW top officers were trying to end the stoppage, strike chairman Lovelaco fought all such attempts and said, "I've been waiting all evening to see what kind of trick the international would pull to get us back to work."

"The tricks were evidently pulled," a UAW official comments, "not by the union but by management. A man who leads a wildcat strike against his own union in wartime is not usually considered the best material for a labor relations job."

GROPPERGRAM



The Allies aren't giving the Germans any Elbe room.

If Gropper can use your original gag you will receive $1. Address Groppergrams, care Daily Worker, 50 E. 13 St.

Pageant at Opening AYD Session Friday

Friday night and Saturday morning, afternoon and evening at Washington Irving High School the American Youth for Democracy, New York City Division, is holding its annual teen-age convention. Speakers at the opening session will be Judge Anna Kross, magistrate, Children's Court; Charles Collier, executive secretary of the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem.

Also at the Friday session will be a Pageant on the Negro's Contribution to American Life.

The Saturday morning session will open with the presentation of War Bond awards to the teen-age winners of the Tomorrow—Youth's World literary contest. The contest was judged by William Rose Benet and Norman Corwin. The awards will be presented by Betty Garrett.

A scroll pledging youth's support to the San Francisco Conference will be presented to President Truman.

70% of Negroes in Army Overseas

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UP).—The War Department reported tonight that 70 percent of the 690,282 Negroes in the Army are serving overseas.

As of Feb. 28, some 497,566 Negroes were overseas in all theaters, including 709 WACS. Of the total, 140,154 were in the Engineers, 63,079 in the Air Corps and 52,884 in the Infantry. There were 6,548 commissioned officers.

The Army said that since Sept. 30, 1944, total Negro strength dropped 11,396, although commissioned personnel increased 744, including an increase of 96 Army nurses.

AFL Broke Its Pledge, Machinists' Head Says

Relations between the 700,000-strong International Association of Machinists and the AFL are more tense than ever as the union prepares to hold its emergency convention some time in July, when it will act on a move to leave the Federation.

President Harvey Brown of the IAM, writing in the current issue of the Machinists' Monthly Journal, charges that the pledge given the IAM at the Boston convention of the AFL was "not fulfilled." He expressen confidence that the emergency convention will deal "effectively with the growing menace to our trade rights."

Brown reviewed the latest inroads that craft organizations are making upon the IAM through the Operating Engineers' Union. An ambiguous "clarification" by the executive council regarding jurisdiction over repair of machinery operated by engineers, was seized upon by the engineers' union to sweep machinists off many projects or to force them to join its ranks.

"In the light of this record, it must be abvious to our entire membership that for reasons best known to itself the AFL executive council as yet is determined to give the Operating Engineers' Union encouragement and assistance to take over machinery repairs," writes Brown, who is himself an executive council vice-president.

Picturing the situation, Brown pointed to several cases, one of a state of Washington project involving jurisdiction over 1,500 machinists, where the engineers interpreted the "clarification" order to suit themselves. The direct dispute is over repair of machinery on "the site of the operation." The engineers, under existing rules, are allowed to make such temporary repairs as may be necessary to prevent a halt of operation. They stretched this privilege, according to Brown, to seizure of jurisdiction over plants that specialize in repair of the machines used in construction.

HITS CARPENTERS

Long-standing disputes between the IAM and the AFL carpenters and streetcarmens unions also continue as sharp as ever. Brown again charges in the Journal that the IAM jurisdictional rights are violated by carpenters because AFL President William Green heeds a carpenters' threat to withdraw from the AFL if the IAM is given jurisdiction over men engaged in installing and erecting machinery.

Observing that the IAM pays approximately $100,000 in per capita annually, but the AFL has been "openly discriminating" against it, Brown adds:

"Therefore until we are accorded the same rights by the AFL executive council that other affiliated unions enjoy, the IAM should adopt and put into effect the slogan 'Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute; thereby serving notice to that portion of the labor movement that seems content to let the Carpenters' Union dictate policy of the AFL Executive Council that the proud title 'the Fighting Machinists' is more than just a name."

News Capsules

Exhibiting Norden Bombsight

The **NORDEN** bombsight, famous weapon of the American Air Forces, will be displayed publicly for the first time in Washington on Thursday at the machine-tool hearing before the Surplus Property Subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee, Senator Tom Stewart, subcommittee chairman, announced yesterday.

Automatic screw machines are responsible for the manufacture of 52 percent of the thousands of parts that make up the bombsight.

These screw machines will soon be on the market for disposal by the Government.

* * *

A St. Louis **CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** poll put its members on record in favor of creation of the Missouri Valley Authority by 776 to 770.

* * *

The Navy will launch its second 45,000-ton super-carrier, the **USS CORAL SEA**, at the New York Navy Yard next Sunday. The ship is named for the battle of the Coral Sea. . . The first U. S. destroyer named in honor of a Navy father and son will be commissioned today at Boston navy yard. The vessel honors the late Rear Admiral **CASPAR F. GOODRICH** and his son, and late Lt. Comdr. Gaspar Goodrich. Both served in the Spanish American War. The vessel was sponsored at the Bath Iron Works Corp. yard in Bath, Me., by the Admiral's widow.

* * *

The spacious mansion of the late Mrs. **EMMA C. BERGDOLL**, mother of World War I dratf dodger Grover C. Bergdoll, will be offered for sale today at public auction at Broomall, Pa.

* * *

The embalmed body of a woman known only as "Maud" has lain in an open wooden casket in a **ST. LOUIS** funeral parlor for 40 years "because relatives would not put out the money to bury her," the St. Louis **Star-Times** reported yesterday.

SATURDAY'S for YOUNG PEOPLE

Fun and self-expression for young folks from tots to teensters . . . and a field course for their counselors and/or nature study teachers, in specially designed courses:

PUPPETRY WORKSHOP
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Hortense Sovetski

CHILDREN'S STORY HOURS
(3½-11 years)
Clara Ostrowsky,
Ethel Soschin

CURRENT EVENTS
(12-16 years)
Harold Kirshner

FIELD COURSE IN NATURE STUDY
(for camp counselors, hikers, campers)
Samuel A. Kaplan

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Reentered as second-class matter May6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Stalingrad to Berlin

BERLIN is practically kaput. Its complete conquest may be announced at any moment. The Banner of Stalingrad, carried more than a thousand miles from the Volga, has been hoisted in the city by two Soviet sergeants of the Order of Glory. From the moment the Red Army launched the final battle for Berlin there could be no doubt of the outcome. Battling their way past the last outer defenses, taking the city block by block and street by street, storming the Nazi barricades and wiping out the nests of resistance, Soviet troops pierced the heart of the city, the center of the most barbarous world conspiracy known to history. When the three capitals of the Coalition announce that Berlin is won, the greatest prize of the war will have been gained.

And it is only as it should be that the Army which stemmed Hitler's drive for world conquest at the gates of Moscow and in Stalingrad should be the conqueror of Berlin. The Red Army acts for all the United Nations, for the tortured nations of Europe, for all the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

Perhaps even as this is read, the momentous juncture of the American and Red Armies will be a fact. Deprived of its capital, its armed forces scattered or destroyed, Nazi Germany must now also lose its last remaining hope that through some miracle the Coalition would be split asunder. East and West meet in one front. This has not only military significance but also great political meaning. Joined together, the armies can proceed towards wiping out the remaining centers of resistance in the Bavarian national redoubt, as the British and Canadians take care of the German troops in the northeast. Already the Third and Seventh American armies are heading towards the Bavarian mountain retreat, which may become the scene for another historic juncture with the Red Army soldiers fighting their way in from Austria. The remnants of the German army, the SS troops, the Nazi diehards, the werewolves will be hunted down and wiped out.

But the task of wiping out Nazism, in its political as well as military manifestations, cannot be separated from the task of exposing the maneuvers aimed at creating new frictions, now that we are beginning the military occupation of nearly all Germany.

Troublemakers at Work

Troublemakers would try to make it appear that the conquest of Berlin by the Red Army is against the interests of the other members of the Coalition. If anything, the manner in which the final phase of the war in Germany is proceeding demonstrates the coordination of military effort. Let us not be taken in by the German propagandists, who would like to make it appear that the swift advance of the Allied troops in the West right up to the Elbe was the result of a prearranged agreement, directed against the Soviet Union.

If German resistance crumbled so quickly in the West, it was because they could not afford to withdraw troops from the Eastern Front. It was the inevitable consequence of two-front war. The Germans tried to capitalize on a situation which was the result of their own defeat on all fronts. They appealed to the "naive" Americans for protection against the "Red." They planted appropriate prisoners in the path of the American advance, with the vain hope of getting a neo-Nazi government accepted, just like that. They begged the American armies to take over Berlin before the Red Army. But things proceeded as planned, at Yalta and between the military staffs of all the Allied armies.

The unspeakable atrocities uncovered in the prisoner-of-war and concentration camps in west Germany, like the atrocities of Maidanek, expose the real politics of Nazi Germany. This is the reality, and not the honeyed words of a von Papen, a Krupp, a son of the Kaiser, or a Nazi propagandist turned penitent. Now the American people begin to realize what Nazism really is. They will not be turned aside from uprooting this evil thing from Germany and the world.

Berlin topples and our doughboys shake the hand of the Red Army men. These things are the stuff out of which our postwar peace must be built. They are the foundation of the San Francisco Conference. The joining of troops must be fully paralleled by the juncture of American and Soviet policy. Hitler's political capital falls, and the remnants of its influences must also be destroyed. Hitler's men prepare to burrow from within in a defeated Germany, but his friends abroad also seek to gain footholds from which they can bore from within the United Nations. To prevent that is our task at San Francisco.

HELP TODAY

— To Tell the Truth —

The Individual in History

by Robert Minor

TWO companies of the Texas Volunteer Guard (now the National Guard) had their home at San Antonio. One enlisted all sorts of fellows including boys living near the roundhouse of the I. & G. N. Railroad; and as captain we elected

R. R. ("Railroad") Richardson, a carpenter contractor who had been a sergeant in the Spanish-American war. This company was the "Alamo Guards." While being sworn in I interrupted to say, "But if we are called out for a strike I won't go," and Captain Richardson growled back, "But you don't have to say so," and proceeded with the ceremony.

The other company was exclusive, admitting no one to its ranks who did not pass a blackball test, and it was named "Slayden Rifles" in honor of Congressman James L. Slayden.

And never the twain did meet without a fight.

I worked up to the rank of second corporal at the age of 16 (called 18) and won the designation of company sharpshooter in the marksmanship contest. Then I wrote to Congressman Slayden asking to be appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

At the annual state military encampment that year, 1901, the Alamo Guards and the Slayden Rifles, as units of the First Regiment, were assigned to adjoining company streets, which was a bad idea. We got our equipment off the train, set up our tents and finished a late supper just before taps. But hardly were we asleep when awakened by a fiendish yell from the Slayden Rifles:

"Chew tobacco, chew tobacco,
"Spit, spit, spit!
"Alamo Guards are
"Dirty dog - - - -!"

Like a flash we were up and at them, but they had set a double line of sentries with fixed bayonets. We pretended to go back to sleep, but after a half hour 20 picked men, including the second corporal, crawled through the weeds past their sentries with pocket knives to cut their tent ropes. Every tent of the Slayden Rifles collapsed at once, and we beat up a few.

After the encampment, in September, 1901, I received a letter from Congressman Slayden saying he had appointed another boy instead of me to the Military Academy. It was a boy named Chester who attended the Tivy High School at Kerrville, a little town 63 miles away. For some reason the boy did not get into West Point, but Congressman Slayden shunted him over to the Naval Academy at Annapolis where he graduated and became a naval officer, while I continued at the carpenter trade.

All of this may be called a reason why the Navy Department records show that "Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was appointed to the Naval Academy on Sept. 7, 1901, from Kerrville, Kerr County, Texas, by Representative James L. Slayden."

* * *

SO the war in the Pacific is going just as well as it would have gone if the Alamo Guards had not cut the tent ropes of the Slayden Rifles that August night 44 years ago. It brings to mind the age-old theme of the role of the individual in history. Individual lives are often shaped by small and accidental occurrences; a brick may fall on the head of a Napoleon, or a brilliant young General Joubert may die in action who might otherwise have been a better or worse "Napoleon." But the movement of great historical events is only slightly affected by the accidents that shape individual lives; the historic movement proceeds on the long haul regardless of them. George Plekhanov in his splendid pamphlet on this subject (*) lists 23 men who achieved renown as commanders of the French armies of the Revolution. Four of them were subalterns at the start of the wars, one a sergeant-major, eight non-coms, a fencing teacher, a dyer, an actor, a peddler, a barber, a typesetter, two law students, an architect, and one other who had seen no military service (no carpenter). With these men at their head the French republican armies won against all Europe the most brilliant victories ever known up to their time. Plekhanov said:

"The causes of the French Revolution lay in the character of **social relations**; and the petty causes assumed . . . could only lie in the **personal qualities of individuals**. . . . But the personal qualities of individuals make them more or less fit to satisfy those social needs which arise out of the given economic relations, or to counteract such satisfaction. The urgent social need of France at the end of the 18th century [as of the British American colonies 13 years earlier] was the substitution for the obsolete political institutions of new institutions that would conform more to her economic system. The most prominent and useful public men of that time were those who were more capable than others of helping to satisfy this most urgent need."

In history:

"Accident is something relative. It appears only at the point of intersection of **inevitable** [that is, **not** accidental] processes. For the inhabitants of Mexico and Peru [in the 16th century] the appearance of Europeans in America was **accidental** in the sense that it did not follow from the social development of these countries. But the passion for navigation which possessed West Europeans at the end of the Middle Ages was not accidental. . . ."

In modern times none of the processes of history is so independent as was the social development of Peru from that of Europe before 1492. For instance, the present appearance of Americans on the continent of Europe is **not** "accidental in the sense that it did not follow from the social development of these countries."

Nevertheless, **accidents** occur at the "point of intersection of **inevitable** processes"—such tragic

— Worth Repeating —

A GALLANT LADY is the name by which Mrs. Roosevelt is saluted by the New York Herald Tribune of April 21, which opens with the following thought: As Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt leaves the White House this week the high regard which she has always commanded, both as private citizen and First Lady, is undiminished, is, indeed, increased. Her bearing through the tragedy of President Roosevelt's death, through the ceremonies, through the farewells and final press conferences, has touched many hearts. She has the sympathy of millions—but sympathy is something hard to sustain with dignity. She has too, in extraordinary measure their admiration and respect.

Your Home Town

When Boy Meets Girl— But Not the Hollywood Way

by John Meldon

NEW YORK CITY'S world-famous Stage Door Canteen has been written about, filmed and generally eulogized as much or more than any institution born in the fires of this war, but there's one story about the Canteen's activities that has not reached the public.

I sat for over an hour the other day and talked to Miss Virginia Kaye, tall, blue-eyed actress who plays the role of the nurse in the Broadway production, "Kiss Them for Me." Miss Kaye is the co-chairman of the Junior Hostesses Committee of the Canteen, composed of 2,200 young ladies who entertain our servicemen.

She told me some of the splendid things the Canteen has done in helping Southern boys overcome their ingrained racial prejudices and in the course of her talk she related this incident:

A Southern GI from a well-to-do family was in the Canteen one night and he asked one of the hostesses for certain information he was seeking. The hostess referred him to the hostess captain, whom he sought out. A few moments later he found himself standing in front of Dorothy, a pretty Negro girl who was captain that evening. The Southern boy froze in his tracks and then blurted out his feelings. He simply couldn't stomach the idea of a Negro being captain of the hostesses, he said. And he said many other things.

Dorothy, who is private secretary to one of New York's biggest stage producers, had run into such white boys before and she began talking to him. She was calm and poised despite the Southerner's hostility. Miss Kaye said Dorothy kept him in conversation for a long time and gradually the southern GI calmed down, too.

Then, as he was taking leave of Dorothy, still confused and resentful, he turned back suddenly and said: "I'm going overseas shortly. Will you write to me?" Dorothy said she would and a few days later she did.

Weeks later she got a letter from him. I made a copy of the original, omitting the GI's name. It was sent after he had been through the brutal battle of Kasserine Pass in North Africa. Here it is:

"DEAR DOROTHY:

"Today opens a new book in my life and I must say a very exciting book to open, may it never close.

"Will you do me a very special favor? I am sure you will. Please continue to add to the book a few pages so that someday I can have a volume.

"Yes, Dorothy, I was pretty silly for asking whether Negro girls come down to entertain Negro boys, or what is the purpose of the mixture. I am heart sorry, believe me.

"After our conversation, you left an impression on my mind which I shall never forget. Today I am on the bloody battlefields. My trip across was most unpleasant, you know what I mean, sea sick, etc. As luck would have it, I met face to face in association a Negro boy who nursed me like a baby while all the others laughed. A few days ago I met another swell buddy. He too did a few favors.

"I am a heel for thinking that I am any better than they are. What reason have I to think this? Or to carry a hatred which for no sound reason I can back. I am not going to blame it on the South because I am a Southerner. It's because I am of the white race. Bad thought, is it not?

"Oh! I could go on and on but I do want you to know how much you have done for me by changing my thoughts about your race. You are a wonderful girl to know. That is a godsend. I will join your army any day in bringing better democracy back home.

"Thanks again for your lovely letter before I left. I had no idea you would even bother to write after such a heated conversation. Bye now—remember I'm your convert and you're my friend. Regards to Stage Door. May we meet again. "YOUR PAL."

* * *

I'LL have more to say in the future about the fine influence the Stage Door Canteen has exerted on our servicemen. And the impressive thing about it is that the Canteen does not go out of its way to "propagandize" or make an issue of the matter. It simply brings Negroes and whites together and lets human nature take its course. As Miss Kaye said to me: "No one is basically 'against' the Negro people. In the proper, democratic atmosphere, the strong feeling of brotherliness and American kinship always comes to the surface. That's what we've found."

Views On Labor News

A Reconversion Wage Policy Very Much Needed

by George Morris

CUTBACKS and layoffs loom bigger and bigger. Reconversion on a sizable scale is practically upon us. V-E Day has so long been in our dreams that the reality of it hardly impresses itself on many of us even when it is weeks or less away. Most of us still talk of cutbacks and reconversion as though they were something in the distant future.

The hard realities of layoffs are here, however. Up in Boston, where I just spoke to a meeting of unionists, this problem is a source of considerable worry. The much expanded and busy shipyards are preparing to reduce forces substantially. One of the large yards that mushroomed during the war will come down to a skeleton force by midsummer. Armament plants of all sorts are getting ready for that big cut which according to Army and WPB authorities is to amount nationally to a 24 per cent reduction in war output within three months after V-E Day.

First effects, they told me at Boston, is a big reduction of earnings by a drop in overtime. Second effect, as layoffs start, is the alternative to those affected of taking jobs at lower pay. And where would many in the New England area ultimately fall back upon? The very low paying textile trades which so many had left.

* * *

THE picture is the same generally. Layoffs are taking place in North New Jersey and Brooklyn shipyards. The aircraft plants are next in line. Some of them are due for sharp reductions very soon. Construction work on some war plants was cut short.

Unemployment is not yet a problem and may not be for quite some time. With manpower shortages in some spheres and the bulk of our war plants to keep running to supply Pacific theatres, laid-off workers are being quickly absorbed, and will continue to flow to plants reconverted to peacetime work.

What will happen to wages in the meantime? That is the big question. The strain on wage policy that we had until now will be very mild compared to what could develop if the situation is allowed to "solve" itself.

I think that, before very long, some of our labor leaders who so loudly protested against manpower legislation will wish they hadn't. Some controls to prevent unwarranted hiring or firing or aimless stampedes of manpower will be desirable.

I think it is already becoming apparent that the suggestions made in some quarters to scuttle the War Labor Board were very dangerous. **The problem of holding up wages looms as a very serious one.** Already the WLB faces requests from employers who returned to peacetime work for a right to return to 1940 wage scales. The board's first action on such a case was to turn down the employer.

* * *

WHAT is really needed is a wage policy to guide us through the reconversion period. The WLB, in its recent report to the President, suggested that an industry-labor conference be called to discuss post-VE Day wage policy. The WLB also recognized that our entire wage system is in a very chaotic state and ought to be reviewed. **The need for such a conference has already become pressing.** The CIO suggested that it be called more than a month ago.

It will also be recalled that the same WLB report saw the possibility of propping wage rates after V-E Day, when much of industrial capacity is turned to products of consumption.

The problem is not one that concerns labor selfishly. Opinion from many responsible business quarters, such as the Committee for Economic Development, holds that maintenance of high purchasing power is the key to postwar expansion. The Labor - Management Charter signed by Eric Johnston and labor recently also holds to that basic principle. The few signs that we have already received should warn us of a landslide drop in earnings and its consequent effect on economy generally.

Science Notebook

Science on Top Of the World

by Peter Stone

NINE miles from India lies the Pamir tableland range, sometimes called the "roof of the world." It is part of the ABGO-Autonomous Mountain Badakshan Region of Soviet Tajikistan in Central Asia. It borders on China and is separated from India by a nine-mile strip of Afghanistan. ABGO is about the size of Switzerland.

The Pamirs are literally up in the clouds, with an altitude ranging up to 15,000 feet. The lowest point in the valleys of the Pamirs is 13,124 feet above sea level. The mountain crests that surround the plateau attain an average elevation of 18,000 feet, and towering above them is the recently discovered Stalin peak 24,590 feet high, the highest summit in the USSR.

The famous traveler, Marco Polo wrote, "The plain is called Pamier, and you ride across it for 12 days together, finding nothing but a desert without habitations or any green thing, so that the travelers are obliged to carry with them whatever they need. The region is so lofty and cold that you do not see any birds flying. And I must notice also that because of this great cold, fire does not burn so brightly, nor give out so much heat as usual, nor does it cook food so effectually."

* * *

LESS than 50 years ago the Pamirs were considered inaccessible, mysterious and exotic as Tibet. To reach this region the traveler crossed from the Caspian Sea through Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazahkistan, and Tajikistan, over about 1,325 miles of desert and semi-arid steppes.

The nomads of the Pamirs could do little against the natural obstacles with their crude implements and agricultural tools. Eastern Pamir is surrounded by great mountain ranges on all sides; the Zaali range in the north; the range of the Academy of Sciences in the northwest; the Hindu Kush in the south and the Syrikol in the east. Eastern Pamir air is dry because the ice-capped mountains act as a sponge, absorbing what moisture is brought over by the prevailing winds. Western Pamir is the Badakhshan mountain proper.

The soil of the Pamirs is extremely poor—vegetation grows mostly along river beds. Carbon dioxide, so essential for plant life, is limited because the rarefied air of the region contains less than 2½ times the amount found at sea level.

The Tajik people received little help from their previous governments in overcoming these obstacles. The people of the mountainous Pamirs weren't considered good investments even for exploitation by the mullahs, beys and beks who ruled them.

Tajiks below the Pamirs lived under a system of feudal land tenure. They came under Czarist rule in the late 19th century—but for them it was merely a change of landlords. They performed their work on a sharecropping basis, keeping one-quarter of the produce for themselves. For this share they had to maintain the bridges and roads and repair the walls of the fortified cities.

* * *

BUT in 1925 (eight years after the revolution) the principles of self-determination began to come to the Tajiks. The Soviets brought a sharp reduction in the former illiteracy ratio of 19 out of 20 persons and gradually won the peasant and nomadic peoples to socialism. By 1931 the Tajiks formed an autonomous republic within Uzbekistan and finally achieved equal status as a Union Republic in 1936.

Since then the land on which nothing would flourish has become what the Soviet press terms "the Pandora's box of Central Asia," always producing new miracles of agriculture and minerals for all Soviet peoples to enjoy.

Scientists have acclimatized vegetables, fruits and grains; have bred entirely new sorts of plants, so that those who work high up in the Pamirs may have fresh food. That they may have meat, Soviet scientists undertook the task of cross-breeding merino sheep with local wild species to obtain an animal capable of withstanding the rigors of life at high altitudes.

(To be continued)

Listen Here, Mr. Editor

Protests Prelates' Statement Against Yalta

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I wish to make an emphatic protest against the statement released on Saturday, April 14, by the ten Catholic prelates on the Yalta Conference.

I think that out of respect to the memory of the chairman of that conference whose death is mourned by the entire democratic world, that statement should not have been released on the day of his burial.

The bad taste exhibited by the timing of its release is exceeded only by the dangerous quality of its contents. The statement of these Catholic spokesmen strikes me as a not-so-veiled attempt to raise aloft the banners of a holy crusade against Soviet Russia. If I remember correctly, Hitler and Hirohito also pledged a war-to-the-death against "communism" and in the end it was America and Britain who were assaulted, too.

I am confident that Americans of all creeds will reject this dangerous, war-inciting counsel of the ten prelates. B. D.

●

Tribute in Brooklyn To Mr. Roosevelt

Brooklyn

Editor, Daily Worker:

Almost spontaneously a memorial meeting in commemoration of the death of our beloved President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was held in the playground park, corner Ave. P. & E. 4th St., B'klyn. on Sunday, April 15 at 11:30 A. M. Even though the Walt Whitman Club of the C. P. A. sponsored and initiated the rally the entire community responded wholeheartedly. The radio store on Ave. P. had a loud speaker for rent but refused to accept money when he heard the purpose of the rally. He donated the loud speaker. It takes five days for a permit to go through for a city playground park to be used for a rally. We were all set to use the street when the park attendants insisted we use the park on their responsibility!

The speakers responded equally as rapidly. They were: Louis L. Friedman, State Senator; James V. King, State, County & Municipal Workers, CIO; Rabbi Karlin, Rabbi of Congregation Ahavath Achim (E. 3rd St. Synagogue); Cantor Abraham Liebowitz of the same Synagogue; Richard Turner, chairman of meeting, Pres. Ave. P. Merchants' Association; Alfred Goldstein, C. P. A.; Mrs. Sylvia Willing, Pres. Walt Whitman Club, C. P. A. opened the rally.

About 500 people attended—remaining until the very end (when several hundred Browder pamphlets and 10 Daily Workers were sold)

The speakers all stressed the fact that even though our sorrow was great and our loss a very real one—the things Roosevelt created still live! The San Francisco conference would see the implementation of Roosevelt's and the entire peace-loving world's struggles for security. Rabbi Karlin and James V. King also spoke of President Truman's need of all our united support so that he can go forward with the policies laid down by Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The memorial meeting ended with a feeling of hope in the future and the knowledge that our community must be united as never before for the new world that is coming.

WALT WHITMAN CLUB, C.P.A.

Polish Peasant Party Backs Warsaw, Hits London Exile Clique

LODZ, April 23 (Polpress).—Full support of the Polish Provisional Government and its policy of land reform, and denunciation of the so-called London Polish regime have been expressed by the General Council of the Peasant Party. (The Peasant Party, once headed by ex-Premier Stanislaw Mikolayczyk of the emigre government, is Poland's largest party.)

A conference attended by delegates from the newly liberated sections of Poland, congratulated the Provisional Government "for having speedily and determinedly carried out land reform" and called on "all farmers, members of the Peasant Party most actively to participate in the realization of land reform in its further stages.

The Party also urged its members to take part in the work of the Peasant Mutual Aid League, self-government and cooperative movements as well as in activities of all cultural and economic organizations generally.

The Council denounced "to the fullest extent the policy of the emigre clique of the so-called 'London Government' as pernicious to the Polish nation. The activities of this reactionary group have nothing in common with the interests of the majority of the democratic Polish people, who with indignation and confusion, hear about the activities and behavior of the reactionaries.

"The convention appeals to the legal Polish Government at home to take decisive measures finally to end representation of Polish reactionaries in democratic countries, since such representation disgraces the name of the Polish nation abroad," the resolution added.

Declaring its confidence in the Government at Warsaw, the Peasant Party executive stated that the Provisional regime "is putting into effect all the postulates of the Peasant Party. The convention expresses its wish that this Government continue to act according to its present policy."

The Peasant Party also called upon all of its branches to help organize settlement of farm groups, and then to solicit the help of state authorities to direct them to western Poland, including Silesia, Pomerania and East Prussia.

Finally, the executive meeting endorsed close collaboration between the farmers' and workers' movement, such an alliance being the only guaranty of democracy in Poland.

Moscow Public Hails Polish Delegates

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, April 23. — Warsaw Government members were enthusiastically received last night when they appeared in the government box at the Bolshoi Theater.

The opera Eugen Onegin was performed with traditional skill and it was warmly applauded by the Polish visitors.

Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs Andrei Vishinsky and M. Gorkin, secretary of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet, were among the Soviet leaders present, as were many deputies in Moscow for the session of the Supremee Soviet.

The new Polish-Soviety treaty was received with great satisfaction by Soviet public opinion. Today's Pravda is filled with reports of meetings at which the people expressed joy that at last an end had been put to the hostility between the two countries.

Garment Rally to Reply To ILG Heads on Frisco

The garment center's noon rally tomorrow (Wednesday) in support of the San Francisco Conference will answer the attacks made by the leadership of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union on the Crimea decisions.

The attacks, made through the ILG publication, Justice, which opened its April pages to "democratic" discussion on Yalta, were voiced in a letter by Israel Feinberg, vice-president of the Joint Cloak Board.

The meeting will be held at 36th St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves. Speakers at the rally will be Rep. A. Clayton Powell, Corliss Lamont of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, Councilman Stanley Isaacs, Charles Collins of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, and Margo, stage and screen star. Arnold Ames, executive secretary of the American Labor Party Ladies Garment Center, which sponsors the rally, will be chairman.

Two rallies tonight (Tuesday), eve of the Frisco Conference, are:

● Tremont Citizens Committee rally, 8 p. m., P.S. 67, Mohegan Ave. and E 179 St., Bronx. Speakers: Assemblyman Louis Bennett, State Senators Isidore Dollinger and Lazarus Joseph; Charles Rubenstein, Max Perlow, Rabbis L. Predmesky and J. M. Charlop.

● East Bronx Committee for World Unity rally, 8 p. m., Hunt's Point Palace, Southern Blvd. and 163 St., Bronx. Speakers include Murray Weinstein, chairman, Bronx ALP; Harold S. Lowy, commander, Charles Crames Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars; State Senator Paul A. Fino; Isidore Begun, CPA; Assemblymen Julius J. Gans and Arthur Wachtel.

Other rallies scheduled for tomorrow (Wednesday) include:

● Americans United rally, 8 p. m., Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush and Church Ave., Bklyn. Speakers: Rep. John M. Coffee, Dorothy Bellanca, Fannie Hurst, Rev. Herald Swezy and Rabbi A. Heller.

● Americans United rally, 8 p. m., Morris High School, Boston Road and 166 St., Bronx. Speakers: Roderick Stephens, chairman, Bronx Interracial Council; Councilman Michael J. Quill, Rev. Harold Green Johnson.

● Tribute to Franklin Delano Roosevelt by the Local Joint Executive Board, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, 2:30 p. m., Manhattan Center, 311 W. 34 St., Manhattan. Newbold Morris, president City Council, speaker.

An East Midtown Committee for World Unity rally Friday at the International Center of the YWCA, 341 E. 17 St., Manhattan. On Sunday at 2:30 p. m., the Trade Union Committee for Jewish Unity is cooperating with the American Jewish Conference and the American Zionist Emergency Council at a Lewisohn Stadium rally.

Maritime Union Hails Prestes on Release

The National Maritime Union yesterday cabled congratulations to Luiz Carlos Prestes, Brazil's Communist leader, on his release as a political prisoner.

PRESTES

"All believers in democracy throughout the world hail your release as a momentous development in the struggle against reaction," Ferdinand C. Smith, the union's national secretary, said. "Members of the NMU, who have at all times been identified in the struggle against fascism, see in this an encouraging sign for the extension of progressive democratic processes in Brazil and the Latin Americas. Salud!"

Let 'er Roll

ON May Day, the Daily Worker and The Worker begin their 1945 fund campaign for $100,000. It will conclude on Independence Day. This year, an outstanding group of prominent individuals representing all walks of American life, and under the chairmanship of the distinguished American artist, Rockwell Kent, is publicly sponsoring the campaign. What brings them together, aside from the fact that they reflect common progressive tendencies, is their recognition of the contributions made by the Daily Worker and The Worker, and the role these papers must play in the days to come to help advance America on the road of progress.

* * *

IT is perhaps most fitting that a campaign for the support of the Daily Worker and The Worker should span the weeks between May 1 and July 4. It was not always generally understood that the basic struggles of the working class, which are in the traditions of May Day, were always in the interests of the nation. Today it is clear even to sections of big business. The labor-management charter is a reflection of this understanding.

Without underestimating the contributions of any other section of the people, it is necessary to emphasize the major contributions of the labor movement. It was made on the production front, not only in increased production, but in the no-strike pledge and labor-management cooperation, and in labor's refusal to be provoked into strike action. It was made in the political field through labor's independent political action. It was made on an international scale through the formation of a world trade union congress. If today our nation is strong, it is because labor rallied together with all the people in the face of national dangers, as the people of the 13 colonies rallied in the War of Independence.

Robert Minor

(Continued from Page 6)

accidents as the death of Roosevelt who was what Carlysle called a "great beginner." And the inevitable processes of world development are of such vast proportions as to compare with nothing less than the opening up of a new world 4½ centuries ago. Never was an individual leader so important.

* * *

BY understanding the present gigantic historical processes men make their conscious actions a dynamic part of the laws of motion of history, and in this way "men make history and, therefore, the activities of individuals cannot help being important in history."

A modest man from a small Missouri town stands at the point of intersection of these world events, and into his hands is placed a leadership that compares with that of any of the chiefs of nations in all the annals of men.

There is reason to believe that Harry S. Truman will be a great beginner.

(*) Role of the Individual in History; International Publishers, N. Y., 1940.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 P.M.

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SUNDAY, APRIL 29th is TUESDAY, APRIL 24th at 4 P.M.

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Tomorrow—Manhattan

THE TOM PAINE (18th), Utica Center, and Tom Jefferson (11th) Clubs urge all their members to attend the United Nations Rally of the Crown Heights Community Council at Brooklyn Jewish Center, 667 Eastern P'kway, Brooklyn, at 8 p.m. Bring your friends.

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF FORUM—Vladimir D. Kazakevich: "Friendship Between U.S. and U.S.S.R.," and Charles W. Lightbody: "Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union" —Tom Glazer, guitarist and singer. Question period. Pythian Hall, 135 West 70th St. 8:30 p.m. Admission 50c.

NATIONAL RALLY
UNITED AMERICANS FOR UNITED NATIONS
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Wednesday, April 25th at 8 P.M.
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Ray Murphy, Past American Legion Commander — Charles P. Taft, Special Assistant, State Dept.
Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown — Mrs. Fredric March
Robert Schrank of A.F.L.
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The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade are proud to join more than 100 national, state and city organizations in sponsoring this very broad rally on the opening day of the San Francisco Conference, in support of Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks, and of President Truman's reaffirmation of the great principles of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
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Text of Soviet-Polish Friendship Pact

Following is the text of the treaty of friendship and mutual defense signed in Moscow Sunday by Premiers Joseph Stalin and Edward Osubka-Morawski.

The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R. and the President of the National Council of the Homeland of the Polish Republic, fully determined jointly to wage war against the German invaders to complete and final victory, wishing to consolidate the basic change in the history of Soviet-Polish relations toward friendly allied cooperation which has been formed between the U. S. S. R. and Poland in the course of the joint war against German imperialism, confident that a further strengthening of relations of good neighborhood and friendship between the Soviet Union and adjoining Poland responds to the vital interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples, confident that the maintenance of friendship and close cooperation between the Soviet and Polish peoples will serve the successful economic development of both countries in wartime as well as after the war, aiming at the maintenance of peace and security of peoples after the war, have decided with this object to conclude the present treaty and have appointed as their authorized representatives J. V. Stalin, chairman of the U. S. S. R. Council of People's Commissars for the Presidium of the U. S. S. R. Supreme Council, and E. Osubka-Morawski, President of the National Council of the Homeland of the Polish Republic, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish Republic, who have exchanged their credentials, found them to be in due form and full order and who have agreed as follows:

Article 1. Each of the high contracting parties will continue the struggle against Germany in common with the United Nations until final victory. The high contracting powers undertake to render each other military and other assistance in this struggle with all means at their disposal.

Article 2. Confident that interests of security and development of the Soviet and Polish peoples demand maintenance and strengthening in wartime and after the war of a firm and permanent friendship, the high contracting parties will consolidate the friendly cooperation between both countries in accordance with the principles of mutual respect toward their independence and sovereignty as well as non-interference into the inner affairs of the other state.

Article 3. The high contracting parties pledge themselves to undertake after the completion of the present war with Germany all measures at their disposal for the elimination of the threat of repeated aggression on part of Germany. In order to achieve this aim the high contracting parties will participate in all international activities directed toward the ensuring of peace and security to the peoples in a spirit of sincerest cooperation and will contribute their full share for the achievement of these high aims. The high contracting parties declare that the present treaty will be implemented in conformity with international principles, in the acceptance of which they have participated.

Article 4. Should one of high contracting parties be drawn in the postwar period into military operations against Germany, in event of Germany renewing her aggressive policy, or against any state acting in concert with Germany, directly or in any other way, the other high contracting party will immediately render the high contracting party drawn into such military operations, military and other assistance and support with all the means at its disposal.

Article 5. The high contracting parties undertake not to conclude without mutual agreement an armistice or peace treaty either with the Hitlerite government or any other regime in Germany, encroaching or likely to encroach on the independent territorial integrity and security of each, or any other regime in Germany, encroaching or likely to encroach, on the independent territorial integrity and security of each of the high contracting parties.

Article 6. Each of the high contracting parties undertakes not to conclude any alliance or to participate in a coalition directed against the other high contracting party.

Article 7. The high contracting parties declare that after the end of the present war they will act in a spirit of friendship to further strengthen and develop the economic and cultural ties between both countries and to help each other in the reconstruction of the economy of both countries.

Article 8. The present treaty becomes valid immediately after its signature and is subject to ratification in the shortest possible time. The exchange of instruments of ratification will take place in Warsaw as soon as possible.

The present treaty will remain valid for 20 years from time of its signature. Unless one of the high contracting parties one year before the expiration expresses the desire to denounce the treaty it will remain in force for the following five years and thereafter for subsequent periods of five years until such time as one of the high contracting parties gives notice in writing one year before the end of any such five-year period of its intention of terminating the treaty.

In witness whereof the authorized representatives signed this treaty and appended their seals thereto.

Done in Moscow on April 21, 1945, in two copies each, in Russian and Polish, both texts having equal validity.

Signed by authority of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R., STALIN.

By authority of the President of the National Council of the Homeland of the Polish Republic, OSUBKA-MORAWSKI.

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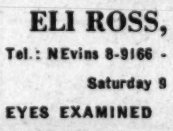
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In this corner

The Pittsburgh Outbreak Warning to Jimcrow Magnates

Bill Mardo

The big league magnates are congregating in Cleveland today for the meeting that is supposed to name a successor to the late Judge K. M. Landis—but most of the discussion will be centered about what transpired at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, Sunday afternoon.

And I have an idea the magnates are not at all happy about the situation there, for if it spreads it may cause them serious embarrassment and may even lead to the end of baseball's miserable Jimcrow policy.

What happened was this. The Pirates, who were pre-season favorites to finish second to the St. Louis Cardinals, were engaged in a double header with the Chicago Cubs. The Pirates had dropped three of the season's first five games but they were at home now and a big crowd of some 27,960 fans was on hand to root them in.

They lost the first game, 3-0, getting exactly three hits.

And they lost the second game, 5-2, getting exactly five hits.

As the Pirates were going out one-two-three in the final inning the irate fans began to barrage the players, umps and field with cushions. Later, they stormed the field itself and for a while chaos threatened. It certainly was a nasty situation, the wildest in Pittsburgh's baseball history, and it frightened not only the players but the management.

While the outbreak is certainly not to be condoned, it is very important that the reasons behind the outbreak are pointed up. Baseball's fans are sick and disgusted with the caliber of major league player. They are paying good money and expect to see good baseball. For the kind of baseball the major leagues have been playing, the fans should have to pay 25 cents and not a buck-twenty.

The game belongs to the fans, and they, in the long run, determine policy. It is obvious that such an outbreak, coming within the first week of the season, will have serious repercussions all through the majors. I doubt if even Brooklyn's famed Faithful will tolerate another such club as graced Ebbets Field last season.

If the players in the majors were the best obtainable in America I'm sure the fans would not be aroused as they were Sunday in Pittsburgh. But the players are not the best available. There are dozens of great Negro players who could make the teams in the major leagues real teams. The Pirates would have no such outbreak if they signed some of these Negro players. The fans would turn out in droves and jeers would turn to cheers.

Three years ago William Benswanger, president of the Pirates, promised to tryout four Negro players. He reneged on his promise at the last moment. But perhaps now he'll give it more serious thought. This is the season the magnates are going to learn they cannot take the public for a ride indefinitely. When their teams begin to play to empty ball parks perhaps then they'll sign Negro players.

The Adventures of Richard—

Uncle Sid's Uniform

By Mike Singer

Richard tried on his baseball uniform and practised with the equipment given him by his "Uncle Sid." The gang sat in the bedroom watching. "Them pants could fit a horse," Menash said, "how big is that Uncle Sid of yours anyway?"

"He wore them a long time ago," Richard explained.

"He musta been size 80 or somethin'," Flekel declared.

Then Richard tried on the shirt. It hung over him, around him and above him like a curcus tent. "It's a little big," Richard commented.

"If you flap your arms you'll fly to Tokio with them sleeves," No-Nose asserted. "You'll haveta cut it down about two blocks."

Then Richard tried on the shoes. They looked like miniature gondolas.

"How long you haveta wait until your feet grows into 'em?" Fritzik asked.

"I'll put on two socks so it'll be tight," said Richard.

"Two socks and a bag of potatoes too," Menash added.

"A-a-ah you guys is just jealous," Richard spouted, "this uniform is gonna fit swell with a little fixin'."

"That kind of reconversion is up in Congress right now," Jimmy declared.

"How's the gloves and the baseballs?" Flekel queried.

"Ya dope, they gotta fit," Richard almost shouted.

The kids pounded the gloves, tossed the balls around, hammered the spiked shoes into the mattress and took turns trying the pants and shirt on. Finally they agreed:

"Yep, the gloves and balls is swell, we can use them anyway."

"I'll be the only one with a uniform," Richard said proudly.

"Well, don't come out wid it until ya either grow into it or cut it down to your size," Menash warned.

"And better talk all the time when you're out in the street," Flekel warned, "or else some guy from the clothing collection is gonna toss you in the truck and ship you to a warehouse."

We Mourn the Loss of Our Comrade and Friend

Pfc. Joseph Stember

Who Died in the Service of His Country, Fighting Fascism

Our deepest sympathy to his wife, Helen, and his daughter, Jo-Ann.

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April 24, 1923

to

July 19, 1944

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Davis May Win 12; 'Flip' Hitting Hard

Ol' Dan'l Boone Curt Davis, who could win only ten games all of last season, already has won a fifth of that total, and with but six days of the season played! If the skinny, gauze-wrapped Davis can keep body and soul together through the long, hot days of the summer, he may yet win as many as twelve games—and that will probably be four more than anybody else on the Dodger flinging staff figures to win.

Davis' second victory, Sunday's 3-1 game over the Giants, was a superb affair and boosted the Dodgers back to a .500 standing. But let there be no undue optimism. The Bums have played the worst teams in the league. They'll be lucky to have a .300 average against the Cards, Cubs, Pirates and Reds.

Big surprise of the Giants is Steve "Choo-choo" Filipowicz, who wasn't supposed to have been able to hit a curve ball but is now batting in the cleanup spot and doing right well, if his six hits in three games with the Dodgers is any criterion. The Choo-choo may be on a splurge that will come to an end sooner or later, but right now, with Joe Medwick still nursing his injured back, Choo-choo is a life saver and Mel Ott can only hope for some more of the same.

Manhattan to Mark United Nations Day

To mark the beginning of the United Nations conference in San Francisco, Manhattan Borough President Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., yesterday designated tomorrow as United Nations Day in his borough.

Yanks, Off East, Fret At Enforced Idleness

By PHIL GORDON

The Yankees, thanks to the brilliance of the schedule makers, were idle yesterday, will be idle today, will travel to Philly for one game tomorrow, and then will be idle again Thursday. The boys are chafing at the delay, for they are off to a good start and would like to pile on the pace while it is possible to do so.

With any luck at all, the Yanks would now be in first place with a record of six victories and no defeats instead of 5 and 1. Ernie Bonham's 2-1 loss to the Senators, in which he gave up only four hits, three of them in the first inning, could have gone the other way.

At any rate, Joe McCarthy is not complaining. The team which looked so awful in spring training now has a lead of four full games on the champion St. Louis Browns—and as the Brownies are the team to beat—that lead so early in the campaign is not to be sneezed at.

Again, the Yankees are getting a lot of pitching and again it is Hank Borowy who is off to a fine start. This should be Hank's big year for he has already taken his first two games and has taken them impressively. Borowy has had a tendency to fold up late in the summer when the combination of heat and rose fever lay him low.

Joe Buzas, at short, has come through well. How long he will keep Frankie Crosetti on the bench no one knows, but McCarthy is giving the scrapping young man a thorough crack at the job. Buzas is not extra fast and his arm leaves a lot to be desired but he is constantly fighting and can occasionally belt a long ball.

Nick Etten is rounding into form and Don Savage, at third, is proving a revelation. Savage has been hitting hard and, outside of a few errors, has done a competent job in the field.

Baseball Standings:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	Games Behind
New York	5	2	.714	—
Chicago	4	2	.667	½
St. Louis	3	2	.600	1
Brooklyn	3	3	.500	1½
Cincinnati	3	3	.500	1½
Boston	3	4	.429	2
Philadelphia	2	4	.333	2½
Pittsburgh	2	5	.286	3

Games Today:
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Other clubs not scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	Games Behind
Chicago	5	0	1.000	—
New York	5	1	.883	½
Philadelphia	4	2	.667	1½
Detroit	4	2	.667	1½
Washington	3	3	.500	2½
Cleveland	1	4	.200	4
St. Louis	1	5	.167	4½
Boston	0	6	.000	5½

Games Today:
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.
Other clubs not scheduled.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc. **WEVD—1330 Kc.**
WEAF—660 Kc. **WNEW—1180 Kc.**
WOR—710 Kc. **WLIB—1190 Kc.**
WJZ—770 Kc. **WHN—1050 Kc.**
WNYC—830 Kc. **WOV—1290 Kc.**
WABC—880 Kc. **WBNY—1480 Kc.**
WINS—1000 Kc. **WQXR—1560 Kc.**

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Happy Felton Show
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Soldier Who Came Home
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—Bright Horizon
WMCA—News; Talk—Linda Gray
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—Tobe's Topics
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Army Air Force Band
WOR—News; Woman's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
WJZ—Rosa Rio, Organ
WABC—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Songs
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Bernardine Flynn
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty—News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—News; Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Clue
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Concert Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—News; Never Too Old
WJZ—Variety Musicale
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—Time to Remember
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Request Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Off the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WMCA—News; Recorded Music—What's on Your Mind?
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Ray Smith, Songs
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Variety Musicale
WMCA—Formal Opening, Willkie Memorial Building of Freedom House
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WJZ—Janet Flanner, From Europe
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Piano Lesson
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Danny O'Neill, Songs
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—It's Maritime
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Waltz Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Fun With Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Bandstand Music
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—News; Kiernan's News Corner
WMCA—News; Talk; Music
WABC—Harry Marble, News
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Newsreel
WJZ—What Are the Facts?
WABC—Edwin C. Hill
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Concert
6:30-WOR—News—Fred Vandeventer
WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Peggy Mann, Songs
WABC—The World Today—News
6:55-WABC—Bob Trout, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—The Strange Dr. Weird
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Variety Musicale
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Footlight Echoes
7:30-WEAF—Dick Haymes, Songs
WOR—Arthur Hale
WJZ—One Man's Family—Play
WABC—Concert Orchestra
WMCA—Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Spotlight Music
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WHN—Johannes Steel
WMCA—Sid Gary, Songs
8:00-WEAF—Ginny Simms, Songs
WOR—Frank Singiser, News
WJZ—Ted Malone—From Overseas
WABC—Big Town
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WOR—Curt Massey, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—A Date With Judy—Comedy
WOR—Roy Rogers Show

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

WJZ—Alan Young Show
WABC—Theatre of Romance
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News
9:00-WEAF—Mystery Theatre
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Donald Dame, Tenor
WABC—Inner Sanctum—Play
WMCA—News; Newspaper Guild
WQXR—World-Wide Review
9:15-WOR—San Francisco Conference
WJZ—Hedda Hopper—Interviews
WQXR—Salon de Musique
9:30-WEAF—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—American Forum
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—This Is My Best
WQXR—Cavalcade of Music
9:45-WMCA—My Story—Greater New York Fund Drama
9:55-WJZ—Short Story
10:00-WEAF—Bob Hope, Comedian
WJZ—Transatlantic Quiz
WABC—Word from the People
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:15-WOR—It Happened in 1955
10:30-WEAF—Hildegarde, Songs
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Gray Orchestra
WMCA—Frank Kingdon
WQXR—Celebrated Arias
10:45-WMCA—Marilyn Towne, Songs
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WQXR—News; Just Music
11:05-WJZ—G. S. Gailmor
11:30-WEAF—Words at War—Sketch
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera U. S. A.
WABC—Casey, Press Photographer
12:00-WEAF, WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reporst

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Character actor Frank Faylen has played so many taxicab drivers in the films that Local 640, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, decided he deserved an honorary membership card. Above, Faylen as he appeared in the Warner picture No Time for Comedy with Rosalind Russell and Ray Milland. —Federated Pictures

'Murder, My Sweet' Dissected in Class

By MILDRED FLEMING

HOLLYWOOD.—The stuff that movies are made of is getting intensive study and discussion in screen - writing classes at People's Educational Center in Hollywood. Professional working writers like Ben Barzan, Morton Grant, Robert Lees, Michael Uris, and Director Edward Dmytryk give the students the benefit of what they have learned by years of experience in this business—of telling a story for the eye and ear, with secondary emphasis on the ear. At least that's the way Edward Dmytryk feels it should be—the eye first and ear second.

"Tell your story cinematically," advised Dymtryk. "Make the scene say something—don't have the dialogue do all the work."

Dymtryk's current release is **Murder, My Sweet,** and using this as a laboratory speciment, he and Producer Adrian Scott helped the class dissect this popular murder mystery.

METAMORPHOSIS

Scott told some interesting facts about his metamorphosis from writer into producer—as one of a number of writers given this opportunity because of the new emphasis on the idea and content of films.

Dmytryk directed special attention to the fact that making of a film is a cooperative job, not only of creative workers but also technicians, and lamented the tendency toward fighting for individual credit.

One problem in making a film, he stressed, is that it must have a point of view as to characters, style, plot and that usually the difficulty is that the writer has one point of view, the producer another and the director still another. But in **Murder, My Sweet,** these three—John Paxton, Adrian Scott and Edward Dmytryk—very quickly arrived at common understanding.

Dmytryk described use of dialogue as counter-point in scenes where what the actor is doing has nothing to do with what he is saying or is being said by others. In the scene where Miles Manders as Mr. Grayle was talking about his collection of jade, his wife and Powell were sizing up each other, and the audience was interested not in what the jade collector had to say but in the coming relations of Mrs. Grayle and the detective.

Murder, My Sweet came in for adverse criticism and praise from the students. There was general satisfaction with characterizations, but most of the unfavorable comments had to do with the complicated plot and resulting confusion.

Also the question was raised as to what purpose such a picture serves. Does it justify its existence? Robert Lees pointed out that murder mysteries seem to be popular with the moviegoing public for the same reason that a sensational murder story gets precedence on the front page over important war news.

All of this had to do with the mounting interest of everybody in the content of films produced today and tomorrow. No one there seemed to have an answer. "Crime doesn't pay" was generally conceded to be the point of Murder, My Sweet, but that was only an afterthought. Entertainment, escape into a grim murder adventure, was its purpose. Murder, My Sweet is apparently good box office. The business of the motion picture industry is to make money. Where do we go from here?

One answer might be that pictures like **Going My Way** also make money—even more money.

Vitality, Rich Colors In Lena Gurr Exhibit

By SADIE VAN VEEN

The current exhibition of Lena Gurr at the A.C.A. galleries is a colorful array of pictures in which lively reds and blues predominate together with several fine snow scenes of a somewhat earlier period. One of these, entitled Up the Hill, won the second prize for oils at the Brooklyn Museum in 1942.

In the new pictures the artist has poured out all the richest colors on the palette to get the effects she has striven for. And it can be said that she has also poured her heart and her social viewpoints into her pictures as well.

Outdoor Lecture shows a half dozen reclining figures in a shady glade; the blues and reds of materials and warm flesh tones are seen against the blues and greens of sky and landscape. The painting is dominated by the strong brown back of a young man bare to the waist. The picture is redolent of the country, its sunshine and shadows on a hot summer day. It is one of the best in the collection.

IMPACT OF WAR

Homeward Plods His Weary Way is full of the dignity, strength and yet weariness expressed in the figure of a workingman pushing a wheelbarrow on a bridge over a deep river. The drawing and perspective of man and bridge is expressive, even dynamic, and the design gives the picture a distinctly ornamental quality, as of a mural. The picture in panel form is rather small and in my opinion could have been the theme for a much larger canvas.

The First Kiss portrays a soldier at home and meeting his child for the first time. The mother stands in the shadow of the background. This is a highly emotional picture but it is disturbing because the three heads thus shown in proximity are unattractive in construction and facial expression, somewhat labored and lacking in spontaneity.

But the artist feels keenly the impact of the war as shown by this and two other pictures. One of these is called Indestructible and shows a place of death and ruin in what was once a garden somewhere in Europe. Nothing remains except a stone statue left intact in the midst of ruin and destruction.

The painting entitled Nightmare is one of the best. The artist has here expressed the horror that millions have endured throughout Europe. Surrounded by fire, guns and explosions converging upon him is the body of a man asleep. In the foreground is the shadowy and yet sharply defined figure of a Nazi soldier about to strike with blood-stained bayonet. In this painting the artist has combined her hatred of fascism with fine drawing and excellent coloring.

There is an entertaining quality and a vitality which together with a wealth of color makes this collection well worth seeing.

New Play By Sean O'Casey

Sean O'Casey, celebrated Irish playwright and an editor of the London Daily Worker, has written a new play, The Warald on Wallpaper, which Eddie Dowling, producer of The Glass Menagerie, is said to be seeking to acquire for production here.

Musical 'Ode to Dorie Miller' At James P. Johnson Concert

James P. (Jimmie) Johnson's "Pop" concert at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, May 4, will feature a memorial **Ode to Dorie Miller,** with William Franklin baritone, as soloist.

Out of the blues, and the laments, the sufferings and yearnings of his people, James P. Johnson has fashioned a tribute to a great American, Dorie Miller—whose name has become a household word and symbol to all freedom-loving people. Confronted by insurmountable odds—Dorie Miller gave all at Pearl Harbor—"beyond the call of duty." To Dorie Miller and to the millions of unknown and unnamed heroes who have served their country loyally—Mr. Johnson has dedicated this "Ode," which will be played for the first time at this concert.

William Franklin, baritone, will be the soloist. Mr. Franklin was heard in the role of "Porgy" in **Porgy and Bess** before embarking on a country-wide tour from which he has just returned, to do several outstanding radio programs within the last feew weeks.

Bruce Wendell, international concert pianist, will be the soloist with the orchestra in the rhapsody, **Yamekraw,** around which Warner Brothers built a picture recently.

"If I Could Be With You" and "Old Fashioned Love," Mr. Johnson's "hit" songs which sold over a million copies each, will be sung by Edith Sewell.

The orchestra will be under the direction of Josef Cherniavsky (NBC conductor).

This concert, which features James P. Johnson's compositions, will show the development of early American folk music, from jazz to symphony—as shown in Mr. Johnson's "Harlem Symphony"—excerpts of which will be played.

"Jimmie" Johnson has dedicated this concert to the late "Fats" Waller, his pupil.

Old Time Films At 5th Avenue

The 5th Ave. Playhouse announces that it will present for one week starting this Wednesday, April 25, a program titled "Good Old Days,' comprising Ten Nights in a Barroom, starring Hal Skelly and Zita Johann; The Great Train Robbery, directed by Edwin S. Porter, the first feature film ever made; the Dempsey-Wilard fight pictures and Screen Stars of Yesterday, showing fragments of old films featuring such memorable stars of the past as Rudolph Valentino, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Norma Talmadge,

Galina Vodianitskaya (above) plays the title role in the new Soviet film Zoya at the Stanley Theater.

Chodorov Play CommonGround Opens April 25

Stage For Action has taken over the entire house at the Fulton Theatre, 46 St., west of Broadway, for the Friday night, May 11, performance of **Common Ground,** the new Edward Chodorov play which opens April 25.

The play has particular interest for members of Stage For Action since Mr. Chodorov, who is directing it in addition to being its playwright, is chairman of Stage For Action's board of directors while Philip Loeb, who plays the leading role, is a member of the organization's executive committee.

Stage for Action is a voluntary organization of Broadway and radio actors, directors, and playwrights which produces topical one-act dramas on important questions of the day for presentation before community and civic organizations throughout the city and its suburbs.

Common Ground is concerned with the experiences of a USO unit captured by the Germans while touring the front lines in Europe.

Reservations for the Stage For Action party can be made at the organization's office, 130 W 42 St. The telephone number is Bryant 9-1425.

CIRCUS

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
NOW Twice Daily incl. Sunday 2:15 & 8:30
DOORS OPEN at 1 & 7
RINGLING BROS AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
GOOD SEATS ALL PERFORMANCES at Madison Sq. Garden & Agencies thru May 20
PRICES: $1.20, 2.50, 3, 3.50, 4.50, 5, 5.50 Tax incl.
CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF PRICE Every Afternoon except Saturday and Sunday

CONCERT

CARNEGIE HALL, Friday Evening, May 4
"Jazzfest" and "Pop" Concert
James P. (Jimmy) JOHNSON
"DEAN OF JAZZ PIANISTS," with 50 STAR PLAYERS AND SINGERS 50
Soloists WILLIAM FRANKLIN, EDITH SEWELL, BRUCE WENDELL
JOSEF CHERNIAVSKY, Conductor (Steinway)
TICKETS NOW at box off. & Suite 505, 1674 B'way (CO. 5-4796) $1, $2, $3 (incl. tax)
Direction: G. W. LATTIMORE

THE STAGE

2nd YEAR Albert Borde presents
GERTRUDE NIESEN in FOLLOW THE GIRLS
Staged by HARRY DELMAR
Featuring JACKIE GLEASON
Buster West — Tim Herbert — Valentinoff
44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. LA.4-4337
Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:30

"A strong, forceful and touching play." —Rascoe, World-Telegram.
"Arresting play . . . exciting. Shumlin has staged it brilliantly."—Barnes, Her. Trib.
KISS THEM FOR ME
"Earthy, frank and human." —Nichols, Times.
BELASCO Thea. 44th E. of B'way. BR.9-2067
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

6th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY." N. Y. TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with ARTHUR MARGETSON, NYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE THEA., B'way & 40 St. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT!
OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present
ON THE TOWN
Directed by GEORGE ABBOTT
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN. Dances by JEROME ROBBINS
with SONO OSATO NANCY WALKER
ADELPHI, 54th St. East of B'way. CI. 6-5097
Evgs.: Mon. thru Fri. $1.20 to $5.40; Sat. $1.20 to $6. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.20 to $3.60. Tax Incl.

"One of the most charming musicals ever staged—a classic!"—Rascoe, World-Telegram
MICHAEL TODD presents
UP IN CENTRAL PARK
Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
CENTURY THEATRE, 7th Ave. & 58th St.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

MOTION PICTURES

SECOND BIG WEEK!
"A reverent and inspiring portrait of a typical Soviet heroine." —DAVE PLATT
"Gallant and inspiring ★★★"—NEWS
Greta Garbo Presents Zoya
Original Score by DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH
English Text by HOWARD FAST
STANLEY THEATRE 7th Ave. bet. 42 and 41 Streets
Extra! MARSHAL STALIN'S REPORT

— RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — 50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10:30 A.M.
Spencer TRACY - Katharine HEPBURN
"WITHOUT LOVE"
Lucille Ball
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at: 10:35, 1:22, 4:06, 7:08, 9:57
Stage Show at: 12:26, 3:15, 6:17, 9:00

IRVING PLACE
14th St. & Union Sq. ● GR. 5-6975
Held Over 2nd Week
THUNDER ROCK
plus . . . Soviet Film
'WE ARE FROM KRONSTADT'

A GREAT 3 UNIT SHOW!
SOVIET MUSICAL PARADE
ALL NEW • FILMED in the USSR
INSIDE CHINA TODAY
EXTRA! FUNERAL of FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
TOMORROW THE WORLD
FREDRIC MARCH • BETTY FIELD
CITY, 14 ST. NEAR 4th AVE.

MAURICE CHEVALIER in
"PERSONAL COLUMN"
Mighty Soviet Spectacle!
"THE CONQUESTS OF PETER THE GREAT"
"Magnificent!"—TRIBUNE
5th AVE. PLAYHOUSE at 12th Street GR. 5-9738

BRONX

TUXEDO Jerome Ave. and Gun Hill Road
Last Times Today
Stalin's Prize Film
"THE RAINBOW"
In Russian with English Titles
— Extra —
"Leningrad Music Hall" and "57,000 NAZIS"
RUSSIAN NEWSREEL

TODAY TO MON.
A TRIBUTE TO THE SOVIET AIR FORCE
SEE—
MOSCOW SKIES
AND YOU'LL UNDERSTAND THE SUCCESSFUL MARCH OF THE RED ARMY.
★ Second Feature ★
FRED ASTAIRE ● GINGER ROGERS
"FLYING DOWN TO RIO"
ASCOT THEA. 183rd St. and Gr. Concourse

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, April 24, 1945

Late Bulletins

Urge Purge of Bologna Traitors

BOLOGNA, April 23 (UP).—Five thousand persons gathered in the town square of this newly liberated city today in protest against a group of 14 women and three men accused of harboring Germans in their homes.

Italian partisans had previously shaved the heads of the accused and were taking them to American Military Government headquarters.

Both the partisans and the accused group were jailed by AMG officials pending investigation.

As the alleged collaborationists and their captors reached the town square, the crowd gathered and surrounded them. Some of the shaven women screamed hysterically and shots rang out when the partisans fired rifles into the air.

Police dispersed the crowd and cleared a path to AMG headquarters.

Another group of 50 partisans opened fire on a downtown building in the belief that two of their comrades were held prisoner there.

U. S. troops disarmed the partisans, who were equipped with rifles and automatic weapons.

The partisan pair had entered the building to help an American officer and failed to come out promptly.

Sporadic fire and the explosion of hand grenades continued for almost half an hour as thousands of people roamed the streets. No casualties were reported.

Rout Okinawa Foe From Recaptured Town

GAUM, April 23 (UP).—Japanese troops on Okinawa slipped through American lines on Saturday night and recaptured the village of Kakazu but later were driven out in fierce fighting, front dispatches reported today.

More than 300 of the "sizeable group" of Japanese were killed, the dispatches said.

Truman Meets With War Chiefs

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UP).—President Truman summoned his top military commanders and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., to a White House conference today but his purpose was not disclosed.

Present in addition to Stettinius, were Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Adm. Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, and Adm. William D. Leahy, the President's Personal Chief-of-Staff.

2 Allied Armies Reach Po

ROME, April 23 (UP).—Two powerful Allied armies reached the Po River tonight at several undisclosed points. Their unchecked advances indicates that the Po would soon be hurdled and the path to Italy's northern industrial region laid open.

Allied headquarters announced only that "units of the Fifth and Eighth Armies are at several unannounced locations (on the Po)."

Italian patriots were reported active behind the Nazi lines in northern Italy. A communique from patriot headquarters in occupied territory told of numerous successful ambushes throughout Piedmont

Soviets at Elbe, Gain in Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

them previously named in the Moscow war bulletins. The newest ones taken were the industrial section of Pankow, three miles northeast of Berlin's center around the Potsdammer Platz; and the eastern districts of Friedrichsfeld, Karlshorst, Koepenick.

Konev's army, attacking south of Berlin, pushed 50 to 100 miles westward on a 105-mile front. His northern wing reached or broke into Berlin on a 25-mile front, taking Rangsdorf, Diedersdorf and Tetlow outside the city and seizing the Marienfelde district, six miles below the Potsdammer Platz.

HOLD OVER 100 SQ. MI.

Berlin said Konev's tanks had continued northward to take Mariendorf, Lichterfeld and Heinserdorf. The Soviets now hold more than 100 of Greater Berlin's 332 square miles.

Below Berlin, the First Ukrainian Army reached within 11 miles northeast of Dresden with the capture of Pulsnitz and Paris said the Red Army had broken into the suburbs of that capital of Saxony.

Thirty miles northwest of Dresden, the Soviets seized Muhlberg on the Elbe River 20 miles from the U. S. First Army. Moscow dispatches said it was possible the historic junction already had been made. Northwest of Muehlberg another spearhead toppled Zahna, near the Elbe, and won Treuenbrietzen, 22 miles southwest of Potsdam and 38 miles from the American Ninth Army Elbe bridgehead at Barby. The capture of Beelitz, 11 miles south of Potsdam cut or brought under shellfire the last few roads out of Berlin.

ONE-TON SHELLS

Soviet front dispatches said the areas of Berlin already captured were "nothing but dust." They reported the Soviet troops were using new type heavy artillery—monster guns and siege pieces which throw one-ton shells and were manned by artillerymen trained especially for the Berlin battle.

Soviet commanders were directing the struggle from the quiet depths of air-raid shelters built by the Nazis.

Stockholm reports said foreign workers and some Berlin civilians had revolted. One said they seized the southern district of Neukoeln after storming an arsenal and seizing weapons.

Berlin police were reported making no attempt to keep order. Firemen had given up the hopeless task of trying to check spreading flames.

Stalin, in a third Order of the Day, announced that Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's 4th Ukrainian Army, breaking into north-central Czechoslovakia, had seized the big communications hub of Opava (Troppau), 18 miles northwest of Moravska-Ostrava, at the head of the Moravian gap leading to Prague.

The white flag goes up as U. S. Seventh Army enters the burning town of Geiselhardt, Germany. A pre-attack bombardment set the town aflame. That's a civilian showing the flag.

The Veteran Commander

GERMANS CAUGHT FLAT-FOOTED

THE Germans appear to have been caught completely flat-footed by the coordinated inter-Allied plan for the last phase of the "regular" war.

The Red Army kept the center of gravity of its offensive in the southern sector (Austria) roughly between mid-March and mid-April. During that same period Allied troops in the west kept their center of gravity in the Berlin direction and advanced to the Elbe.

The Russians reached Sankt-Poelten west of Vienna on April 15. American troops reached Magdeburg on April 17.

This was what we called the strategic "chasse-croise," or country "square dance."

The Germans obviously were pretty sure that Gen. Bradley was marching on Berlin and Marshal Tolbukhin was marching on Munich. But, suddenly, both Allied centers of gravity were switched. While American troops stopped on the Elbe, the American right wing started moving forward in the direction of Nuernberg and the upper Danube, i. e. toward Munich.

On the other, Marshal Tolbukhin reined-in along the eastern foothills of the Austrian Alps, and Marshals Konev and Zhukov began their big push against the Berlin fortified area.

The figure of the "square dance" was completely reversed. Now west was going east in the south, and east was going west in the north. The Nazis in and around Berlin expected to hold the Oder-Neisse line and gradually yield "with honor" to the Americans during the latter's push on Berlin. Now, suddenly, the Oder-Neisse wall collapsed and the Americans remained behind the Elbe which, according to the inter-Allied over-all plan appears to have been set as the demarcation line between the American and Soviet armies. In short, from the German viewpoint the "wrong people" came to Berlin.

However, this is not the only mistake the Germans made. They erred deeply in thinking that the Americans were the "right" people for them. The Nazis had not figured on the impression the discovery of the horrors of western German concentration camps and death factories would make on American officers and men. They did not figure on Gen. Eisenhower's political acumen on ordering that these horrors be made known not only to the Army but to members of Congress, newspaper editors, etc. Even Clare Booth Luce was forced to be impressed.

The above outlined inter-Allied plan looks obvious **post facto.** It was not easy to guess in advance. Hence a lot of people try to show that they "knew all about it" and come out with some pretty tall stories.

For instance "predictor" Drew Pearson said last Sunday evening that American patrols "had pushed to the outskirts of Berlin last week," but were "withdrawn" after Marshal Stalin had cabled Washington that he wanted "his own troops to enter Berlin." The War Department has denied the story, but that does not bother Mr. Pearson who said he "knew they would deny it."

The story is cock-eyed because the American Ninth Army, which was the only one which could have done it, was stopped on the Elbe when its bridgehead was wiped out by a German counter-attack. How could it have pushed patrols into Berlin, unless it was done with the connivance of the Germans? Mr. Pearson's story either is an insult to the American Army or to our intelligence.

However, it is hardly worth bothering with little people like Pearson when a world shaking event is taking place: the heart of Nazidom has been pierced. Allied troops are in Berlin. What matters who they are as long as they are there?

Yanks Cut Mindanao Supply Line

MANILA, Tuesday, April 24 (UP).—American forces have cut Japanese communication between northern and southern Mindanao with the capture of Kabacan, an important road junction on the main highway to Davao, the island's principal city, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Tito Captures Banja Luka

LONDON, April 23 (UP).—Marshal Tito's Yugoslav troops have captured Banja Luka, most important German base in northwestern Bosnia, and wiped out last-ditch enemy resistance in Susak, four miles south of Fiume, a broadcast communique said today.